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Austria	12.5	Kenya	25.5
Belgium	20.5	Lebanon	22.0
Denmark	25.0	Luxembourg	20.5
France	25.0	Netherlands	15.0
Germany	25.0	Norway	20.5
Greece	25.0	Portugal	15.0
Great Britain	25.0	Spain	20.5
India	25.0	Sweden	20.5
Italy	25.0	Switzerland	15.0
Japan	25.0	Turkey	20.5
South Korea	25.0	U.S. Military (Eur.)	20.5
Taiwan	25.0	Yugoslavia	15.0

Of all the changes of the last two years, what may be the most sweeping is the program to resettle large numbers of urban residents in the countryside to expand agriculture and relieve population pressure on the cities.

Painful, Intense Peace in Vietnam

Butterfield, May 3 (UPI)—Years since the final cease-fire, the problems of peace almost as painful as the problems of war, are being discussed by diplomats, letters from Vietnam.

security chiefs, have been transferred to the south. An article last December by a member of the State Planning Commission in the party newspaper, Nhan Dan, suggested that eventually a third of all Northern officials would be sent south.

Of all the changes of the last two years, what may ultimately be the most sweeping is the program to resettle large numbers of urban residents in the countryside to expand agriculture, relieve population pressure on the cities and neutralize such discontented groups as the middle class and the Saigon "cowboys."

Already, according to Communist figures, 700,000 persons from Saigon, many born there, have been moved to "new economic zones" to clear scrub jungle or uncultivated land. Eventually, Hanoi has said, 10 million, some of them North, will be moved.



PARIS MEETING—Chief American negotiator Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke (left) shaking hands with Vietnamese counterpart, Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Hien, at first session of negotiations at Vietnamese Embassy in Paris yesterday.

U.S., Vietnam Start Talks on Normalizing Relations

PARIS, May 3 (UPI)—The United States and Vietnam opened negotiations today that are an attempt to lead to a "normalization" of relations between the two countries.

The U.S. side views the success of these talks as depending on whether the Vietnamese have dropped their insistence that some \$9 billion in reconstruction aid be paid as a precondition to normalization.

A U.S. precondition—a full accounting for all Americans missing in action in Vietnam, was partially satisfied during a March visit to Vietnam by a U.S. presidential commission. Mr. Holbrooke has described the talks as "part of a process leading to normal relations between two countries that have never had normal relations."

Bolstered by New Alliance

Suarez Announces He'll Run For Congress, as a Centrist

MADRID, May 3 (UPI)—Premier Adolfo Suarez announced today that he will run in the June 15 general elections for the Congress of Deputies as a middle-of-the-road independent, standing on his record as the architect of Spain's democratization.

In a 33-minute televised speech to the nation, Mr. Suarez said that he has decided to abandon political neutrality and to throw his considerable weight to the center parties in order to "avoid the division of Spaniards into two hostile camps."

The 44-year-old Premier also defended his controversial decision to legalize the Communist party as an act of "realism and patriotism."

The Premier acting with King Juan Carlos's backing, spoke hours after centrist political parties had formed a broad new election alliance "to support the policies of Premier Suarez."

Also today the Interior Ministry legalized the Catalan branch of the Communist party, known as the United Socialist Party of Catalonia (PSUC), the Spanish news agency Europa Press said.

New street violence erupted in the capital Monday night and continued through the early morning hours today when hundreds of leftist and anarchist youths battled police.

Announcement of the creation of the new "Democratic Center Union" came from Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, minister of public works until he resigned a week ago to devote his efforts to a parliamentary race and building up the center.

Authorities identified the man as Guenter Sonnenberg, 22, a sociology student who was put on the nation's "most wanted" list after the Buback murder.

Uganda Arrests 37, Claims Invasion Plot

NAIROBI, May 3 (Reuters)—Uganda has uncovered plans for an invasion from Tanzania and has captured an advance party of 37 invaders, Kampala radio said today.

The broadcast, monitored here, quoted a military spokesman as saying some of the invaders were Tanzanians and others Ugandan exiles. They are in custody undergoing interrogation, it said.

Response Is Spotty in Ulster To Strike Call by Protestants

Britain Sends Troops to Bar Intimidation

BELFAST, May 3 (AP)—The British government airlifted 600 more combat troops to Northern Ireland today to strengthen a large security force amid militant Protestant threats of mass intimidation to support a general strike, authoritative government sources said.

The Protestant hardliners vowed to step up their action after at least 50 per cent of the province ignored their call for a total shutdown. The strike was launched at midnight yesterday in a state of bombings in central Belfast and widespread intimidation to force workers opposed to the stoppage to stay home.

A police spokesman reported 400 known cases of intimidation by strong-arm squads of strikers, almost all of them in Belfast. "But we're convinced that is only the tip of the iceberg," the spokesman commented.

The government sources said that the battalion of infantrymen will be kept in reserve to move into trouble spots that could flare up suddenly. The troops follow 1,200 soldiers of the army's Mobile Emergency Force, airlifted to Northern Ireland from England last weekend. The military now has more than 16,000 troops in the province, the highest number in three years.

Roy Mason, Britain's minister for Northern Ireland, said that the province's population was defying the strike call.

"The people of the province are showing that they are not prepared to jeopardize the future of the province by willingly joining those who are hell-bent on destroying it," Mr. Mason said.

Greater Effect
Although the strike started off slowly, by the end of the day it seemed to be having a greater effect. Shops and some factories closed down.



STRIKE LEADER—Ian Paisley at the gates of Belfast Parliament buildings yesterday.

with appeals from moderate political and labor leaders to the British to declare a state of emergency in the province, split by sectarian warfare and armed insurrection for more than 7 years. They also demanded a more obvious army presence in the streets to deter the expected intimidation tomorrow.

Troops generally kept out of sight today, leaving the police to do most of the patrolling.

Protestant militants vowed today to step up their action after the strike failed to paralyze the province.

Security chiefs feared that the strikers, stung by their failure, would launch a more violent campaign.

Defense Association, biggest of the Protestant street armies, and the strike organizers' main force, has begun a "massive and vicious campaign of intimidation."

Labor sources said that scores of factory managers received telephone warnings that they would be assassinated if they did not close down their plants.

Lack of Response
"I think you'll find the situation will be very different tomorrow," a senior Protestant militant commented. "We were disappointed today, but I think we're starting to get our message across."

The province's five electric power stations and the large Harland and Wolff shipyard, with its mostly Protestant workforce of 8,000—prime targets for the strike leaders—reported almost no disruption.

The Trade Union Congress said that 80 per cent of Belfast's workers were on the job. The post-office reported only 200 of its 2,000 employees failed to show up and school authorities reported 54 per cent attendance, despite fears of violence.

Largely Roman Catholic areas were virtually unaffected, although heavily Protestant areas were full of shuttered shops and factories. In one neighborhood, even pubs were closed and knots of men stood disconsolately outside in drizzling rain.

Working Day
The moderate Belfast Telegraph headlined "It's a Working Day," but failed to get its report printed after machineists walked out following two telephoned threats.

The strike was launched by the United Unionist Action Committee, which has condemned the British government unless an all-out military offensive against outlawed Irish Republican Army guerrillas and restore the Protestant-controlled provincial Parliament which London suspended in March, 1972.

Weekend Toll in Drive Against Regime's Foes

300-500 Reported Slain in Ethiopia Crackdown

ADDIS ABABA, May 3 (UPI)—Between 300 and 500 students and other young people in this capital were killed by troops and peasants during the weekend in one of the worst outbreaks of violence since the Marxist military government seized power 2 1/2 years ago, diplomatic sources said today.

The government newspaper, the Ethiopian Herald, announced that 282 more "counter-revolutionaries" were killed last week by the people's militia in the Sidamo District. It said they did as a nationwide campaign to crush anti-government elements moved into high gear.

At least 115 army trucks and buses filled with peasants moved north from Addis Ababa today, apparently to join a gathering peasant army of tens of thousands. The military regime is expected to use this militia to try to crush the Ethiopian successionist movement and other internal opposition.

Reporting that 300 to 500 young persons were killed here during the weekend, the diplomatic sources described the shooting outbreak as possibly the bloodiest incident since the military toppled the since-deceased Emperor Haile Selassie in September, 1974, and swung this feudal land on a Marxist course.

In the war of assassination that has been raging in the capital since the start of the year, several thousand foes and supporters of the government are said to have been murdered.

The weekend slaughter was said to have begun at 6:30 p.m. Friday in four different areas when members of the capital's Urban Drivers Association began rounding up students accused of distributing anti-government leaflets.

To Push British Plan for Rhodesia Rule Mondale Will Meet Vorster in Vienna

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—Vice President Walter Mondale will lead U.S. support to British efforts to smooth transition to a black majority government in Rhodesia when he meets later this month with South African Prime Minister John Vorster.

Mr. Mondale, in his role as the Carter administration's African expert, will not be taking any new U.S. initiatives to Vienna, where he is to meet with the South African leader, administration sources report.

The Vice-President will fly to Lisbon from Washington on Saturday, May 14, returning on Monday, May 22, after stops in Madrid, Belgrade and London.

President Carter said today that the talks in Vienna with Mr. Vorster would allow Mr. Mondale to discuss the complex issues involving Rhodesia and "to state our views on the crucial role which can be played by the South African government in bringing the needed changes in southern Africa."

Talks with Tito
The President, in a statement announcing Mr. Mondale's plans, said talks with Yugoslav President Tito would be the first high-level consultations with the Belgrade government since Mr. Carter took office.

While in Vienna, Mr. Mondale will meet with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, with whom he already has met at the White House.

Suharto's Group Near Victory in Indonesian Vote

JAKARTA, May 3 (Reuters)—Indonesia's ruling Golkar movement appeared to be heading for a comfortable victory as results poured in tonight from yesterday's general elections for a new central parliament.

It lost the Jakarta capital city district, however, to its main opponent, the Islamic United Development Party.

The military-backed movement, led by President Suharto, an alliance of more than 200 functional and professional organizations, also apparently failed to realize its hopes of achieving a substantial increase in popular support.

With 44 million votes, or 62 per cent of the total electorate counted, Golkar's share was given as 64 per cent by elections center officials here.

Disagreement over continued Japanese fishing in the new 200-mile zone declared by the Soviet government off Siberia has idled hundreds of fishing boats in northern Japan. The area formerly supplied about 17 per cent of Japan's annual fish catch of 19 million tons.

Russia Refuses Talks On Japanese Fishing

TOKYO, May 3 (UPI)—The Soviet Union has refused to allow a delegation from the Japanese Communist party to visit Moscow to plead for Japanese fishing rights in the northeast Pacific, a party spokesman said yesterday.

Disagreement over continued Japanese fishing in the new 200-mile zone declared by the Soviet government off Siberia has idled hundreds of fishing boats in northern Japan. The area formerly supplied about 17 per cent of Japan's annual fish catch of 19 million tons.

Police said that Mr. Sonnenberg was hospitalized in a critical condition. He was shot in the head when the two suspects resisted arrest and opened fire, police said.

One of the two policemen wounded in the gun battle also



Walter Mondale

and Foreign Secretary David Owen.

Mr. Powell said the decision to send the Vice-President reflects Mr. Carter's belief that the issues to be discussed are "important enough to merit direct White House involvement."

Mondale's Second Trip
The trip will be Mr. Mondale's second since taking office, a reflection of the increased role being given to the Vice-President, particularly in foreign policy.

President Carter in March assigned Mr. Mondale the task of overseeing development of U.S. policy toward Africa. The Vice-President has been spending time recently reviewing developments there with Mr. Vance, Mr. Young and Mr. Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Three days after Mr. Mondale and Mr. Carter were sworn in, the Vice-President took a 10-day trip to Western Europe and Japan for talks with allies.

In his talks with Mr. Vorster in Vienna, Mr. Mondale will go over plans for black rule in Rhodesia, as well as discuss Namibia (South-West Africa), the predominantly black territory controlled by South Africa.

Mr. Vorster has said his government would not give in to outside pressure to push Rhodesia into accepting a joint Anglo-American plan for black majority rule.

The United States has supported the British effort, spearheaded by Mr. Owen, to arrange a Rhodesian conference. One source said Mr. Mondale's trip was to demonstrate U.S. backing for that effort.

Arafat, Saudi Leaders Confer On Palestinian Role at Talks

BEIRUT, May 3 (NYT).—Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, met in Riyadh today with Saudi King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd on what Palestinian sources here described as forthcoming Saudi-U.S. talks on the Middle East.

Mr. Arafat flew to Riyadh last night from Damascus, where he had headed a meeting of the 15-man Executive Committee of the PLO.

The sources said that Mr. Arafat briefed the Saudi leaders on PLO insistence that it be included in Middle East negotiations from beginning to end.

Crown Prince Fahd is scheduled to visit Washington soon for talks with President Carter, who had already held talks with King Hussein of Jordan and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and is scheduled to meet with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad in Geneva next Monday.

Arab diplomatic sources here said that the Saudi Crown Prince would emphasize two main points in his talks with Mr. Carter: East Jerusalem, with its Muslim and Christian holy places must be returned to Arab sovereignty and the Palestinians must have a state of their own on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip after the two areas are given up by Israel.

Recovery of East Jerusalem, which Israel occupied in the Six-

Day War in 1967 along with the rest of the West Bank and Gaza, has been a standing policy of Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia still regards itself as the protector of Islamic holy places wherever they may be.

Palestinian sources said that Mr. Arafat was to discuss with the King and the Crown Prince what the sources described as increasing Lebanese pressure to subject the Palestinians to restrictions in Lebanon.

According to press reports here, Lebanese President Elias Sarkis yesterday sent messages to a number of Arab heads of state urging them to help in getting the PLO to cooperate in the enforcement of the Cairo Agreement of 1969, which regulated Palestinian guerrilla presence and movement here.

At the same time, rightist Christian leaders have stepped up their campaign regarding what they called the urgent need to enforce the Cairo accord.

Suleiman Franjeh, who was president during the recent civil war, today called Palestinian leaders "liars" and accused them of stalling about observing the provisions of the agreement. He was quoted in an interview published in the rightist daily Al Bayraq.

Two Arabs Killed in Clashes With Troops in West Bank

TEL AVIV, May 3 (AP).—Two Arabs, a teen-aged boy and a woman, were killed in the occupied West Bank today in clashes with Israeli soldiers, hospital officials and military sources said.

The military sources said the boy was killed when an Israeli soldier fired "warning shots" at a crowd throwing stones at an Israeli water truck in the Arab town of Qabatiya, 35 miles north of Jerusalem.

The woman suffered a fatal

wound and two other Arabs were wounded by Israeli soldiers' gunfire in a clash at the boy's funeral in the afternoon, according to hospital officials and the state radio.

The military sources said six Israeli troops were injured in subsequent clashes. Three were hurt when a firebomb was thrown at their vehicle, and three more were injured when a force was sent into the town later.

The soldier who fired the fatal shot at the youth was held for investigation, the military sources said.

The two deaths were the first in such West Bank clashes since September, 1976.

Meanwhile, in Tel Aviv police dismantled a bomb hidden in a fire extinguisher. The bomb was defused only minutes before it was going to explode.

House Snubs Carter on Water Plan

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, May 3 (NYT).—The House appropriations subcommittee on public works voted yesterday to fund 17 of the 18 water projects President Carter wanted to build.

In a move likely to set the pattern for House consideration of the issue, especially after last week's 252-143 vote against any cuts for water projects, the subcommittee also spurned two of the President's five recommendations for major modifications of existing projects.

The biggest single project that Mr. Carter wanted to eliminate, California's Auburn Dam, which will cost \$89.6 million, was approved with a condition. The committee proposed language accompanying the \$39.7-million appropriation for the year beginning Oct. 1 that would prevent spending until an earthquake study is completed and the site is found safe.

Mr. Carter had said on April 18 that the project might be re-instated if it was safe and other conditions on water and power uses were met. The subcommittee made safety the only condition.

And while the subcommittee voted the \$17 million originally asked in President Ford's budget for the Oahe project in South Dakota, another that Mr. Carter wanted to eliminate, it did it on condition that land be sold willingly for the irrigation project—a method of testing its local popularity. Mr. Carter said the project was unwanted by South Dakotans.

The only project that Mr. Carter wanted eliminated and that the panel voted to drop was the Grove Lake Reservoir in Kansas. Mr. Carter had scored the cost-benefit ratio of the project, saying that its recreation potential was "based on the questionable estimate that the reservoir will receive almost as many visitors as Yellowstone National Park."

A Jumbal Is Elected

BEIRUT, May 3 (UPI).—Wahid Jumbal, 28, son of slain Lebanese leftist leader Kamal Jumbal, was declared president of his father's Socialist party yesterday, a party spokesman said.

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A scientifically based system that dramatically frees the innate powers of your mind, increasing concentration, memory, intuition, creativity, ESP, and enables relief of tension, headaches, migraines, insomnia, pain and control of diet and smoking habits.

It's upbeat, constructive. 850,000 graduates in U.S. including hundreds of lawyers, physicians, bankers and university faculty. This course will be given by Peggy Huddleston in Paris in English, May 10-15, and in Amsterdam, May 24-29.

Free Introductory Lectures

Paris: Thursday, May 5 at 8 p.m. at Hotel George V, 75008. Monday, May 8 at 8 p.m. at Hotel George V, 75008.

Amsterdam: Thursday, May 19 at 8 p.m. at Marriott Hotel Monday, May 23 at 8 p.m. at Marriott Hotel

Information: In Paris telephone 306-39-37. Please call only 9-10 a.m., 5-7 p.m.; Write Madame Dermittel, 46, Ave. de Suffren, 75015 Paris.

A reprint of a magazine article in French about Peggy Huddleston & Mind Control is available upon request.



PANORAMA OF HORROR—Rescue teams working amid debris after BAe Canberra jet crashed into row of houses in Hartford, England, yesterday. Two crewmen were killed along with three children, and at least five other persons were injured.

May Go On for Years Sahara War: Patience Is the Key

By Don A. Schanche

L'AYOUNE, Morocco, May 3.—The last of the old legions in the former Spanish territory of Western Sahara likes to describe an experience that explains both the pace and the likely future of the desert war between nomadic guerrillas and regular troops of Morocco and Mauritania.

"The pilot of a small plane was shot down in the desert to take our lunch in the shade of a wing when a caravan of Saharan nomads approached," said Don Bartolome Pelaez Torralba, a former Foreign Legion officer who oversees his country's diminishing interest in the old Spanish protectorate that is now ruled by Morocco and Mauritania.

The caravan leader greeted us and took a curious look at the airplane. My pilot asked how long it would take his train of camels and goats to reach Semara, which was our destination. "The nomad shrugged and said, 'About three or four days.' The pilot laughed and said our airplane would reach Semara in only two hours. Then the nomad said something I will never forget. 'But what will you do with the extra hours?' he asked."

There was ample evidence during visits to both sides in the low-key desert war that such nomadic patience probably will determine the nature and duration of the fighting.

Patient Strategy

The tightly knit, highly mobile guerrillas, supported and armed by Algeria and apparently helped by Libya, have adopted a patient strategy of random raids, hoping to bleed or at least annoy their enemies to the point of defeat.

They are the fighting arm of a liberation movement called Polisario. Leaders at the movement's main headquarters near Tindouf, Algeria, philosophically acknowledged that the fighting may go on for years.

Recently they have stepped up activity against the southern segment of Western Sahara, the part ruled by Mauritania, which is by far the weaker of the two Saharan rulers, hoping that the bloodletting will lead to quicker capitulation in the south. But that, too, may take years, said the Polisario military commander, Ibrahim Ghali.

From the Moroccan side, which has its territorial government and military headquarters in L'ayoune, where the Spanish called El Aaiun, indications were that King Hassan's force of 30,000 well-armed but garrison-trained troops have settled in for the same kind of protracted war.

Their strategy, apparently influenced by France's 61st Air military academy, where some of the senior Moroccan officers were trained, is one of standing pat in heavily defended strategic oases towns from which they brush off Polisario as if swatting at mosquitoes, squashing one only occasionally.

Under Control

"Morocco has the situation under control in its own territory of the northern Sahara and the King is determined to hold on to the matter with the cost," a military observer said. "In the southern Sahara Mauritania is weaker and not so determined but Morocco has reinforced the Mauritania garrisons and set up a joint command. King Hassan is determined to stand off the Polisario there, too."

Thus, from both sides, it looks as if the war will be prolonged, desultory and indecisive, unless overridden by outside events such as a political settlement or a

7-47 Toll Up to 581

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 3 (AP).—A San Diego man died here yesterday, the fourth victim of the Canary Island Boeing-747 collision to die after being returned to the United States. The death at the Brooke Army Medical Center brought the toll in the March 27 collision to 581.

Mr. Dai, who was interviewed by the official Vietnam News Agency, estimated that during the war Saigon spent four or five times more than it produced. Almost everyone in the city, he said, was in an unproductive service industry.

On a similar basis, the Communists defend the sharp drop in Saigon's standard of living as a progressive development, bringing its residents back to earth after a decadent flirtation with the luxuries of U.S. consumer society.

Whatever the answer, there is no doubt that many Southerners

feel a sense of hardship. With the disbanding of the Southern government and the departure of the Americans, 3 million Southerners were unemployed. Communist data show, and the salaries of most of those who kept their jobs were cut. Moreover, as the new authorities gradually took over the marketing of rice and other staples and imposed rationing, inflation soared last year by almost 50 per cent, according to Frenchmen allowed to remain in Saigon.

The combined effect of this deterioration in living standards and of the resettlement in the countryside has been to dispossess Saigon's substantial middle class. Some of this is probably intentional for, after all, Saigonese, with few exceptions, did not support the Communists during the long war.

There is little verifiable information on the economic zones, but they are evidently not popular. A young woman from Saigon, a former teller in a bank that was closed by the Communists, wrote to relatives in Hong Kong that the area was a "hell" and sent her only unfinished bamboo huts for housing, little water and largely inedible food. She complained of stomach pains and was allowed to return to Saigon temporarily for medical treatment.

The Communists have defended the population transfers as natural and necessary since Saigon and other Southern cities, in their view, were always artificial products of U.S. military spending and aid. "Saigon was a consumer society grafted on an underdeveloped economy," said Van Dai, a deputy chairman of the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City, as the Communists rail Saigon in memory of the founder of their movement.

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feel a sense of hardship. With the disbanding of the Southern government and the departure of the Americans, 3 million Southerners were unemployed. Communist data show, and the salaries of most of those who kept their jobs were cut. Moreover, as the new authorities gradually took over the marketing of rice and other staples and imposed rationing, inflation soared last year by almost 50 per cent, according to Frenchmen allowed to remain in Saigon.

The combined effect of this deterioration in living standards and of the resettlement in the countryside has been to dispossess Saigon's substantial middle class. Some of this is probably intentional for, after all, Saigonese, with few exceptions, did not support the Communists during the long war.

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Developed in New Orleans

Brain Pacemaker Reportedly Helps Treat Mentally Ill

By Lois Timnick

TORONTO, May 3.—Success in treating schizophrenics and other severely mentally ill persons with a brain pacemaker has been reported by a New Orleans psychiatrist-neurologist.

Ten of the 11 patients who have received the tiny device, which corrects electrical disturbances in the brain much as a cardiac pacemaker regulates heart rhythms, are leading close to normal lives after up to 20 years of hospitalization, drugs and shock treatments.

They are no longer receiving medication or other treatment, said Dr. Robert G. Heath, chairman of the Department of Psychiatry and Neurology at Tulane University's School of Medicine.

Dr. Heath presented his report at the annual meeting of the Society of Biological Psychiatrists here.

Only One Failure

The operation has been performed on five schizophrenics, four uncontrollably violent patients and two neurotic. The only failure was a paranoid schizophrenic found to have brain damage in the area in which the pacemaker's electrodes must be implanted.

Dr. Heath said that while it is too soon for conclusive results—the first pacemaker was implanted

in February, 1976, the last this March—the treatment should be considered for patients who have failed to respond to conventional therapies, particularly those who are developing undesirable side effects from drugs.

(Long-term use of anti-psychotic drugs can cause spasms, tics and speech disturbances.)

A similar device is being used in several other medical centers to treat epileptics and spasms. However, this is the first reported use for behavioral disorders.

20 Tiny Electrodes

The pacemaker consists of 20 tiny platinum disc electrodes placed on the surface of the cerebellum, the part of the brain at the lower back of the head. These are attached to a receiver about the size of a quarter in the left side of the chest, just under the collarbone, by thread-like wires grouped into four silicone-coated bundles running under the skin.

An antenna, which can be removed for bathing or swimming, is strapped over the receiver. Its battery-powered transmitter is carried in a pocket. Eventually, Dr. Heath hopes for a completely implantable unit with a long-lasting power source. At present, the batteries must be changed every week or 10 days.

The brain is stimulated at five-minute intervals with a pulse that lasts 0.025 second at three to six volts.

The rationale is that a patient's emotional state can be altered by activating precise brain pathways. Many forms of mental illness are characterized by electrical disturbances in the brain, Dr. Heath said.

The areas of the brain that control emotion, however, are deep-seated. Previous attempts to stimulate them have meant probing well into the brain, using electrodes that exited from the scalp and limiting the stimulation to brief periods. The results were inconsistent and short-lived.

Dr. Heath says, however, that those deep-seated centers are affected indirectly by stimulating a precise one-half-inch area of the cerebellum previously thought to be concerned primarily with motor activity.

The first patient to undergo the operation was a 19-year-old youth who has been slightly retarded from birth and who had repeatedly tried to kill himself or relatives. He was confined to a Louisiana state mental hospital, maintained on huge quantities of drugs and kept in physical restraints much of the time. His condition was considered hopeless.

"From the day the pacemaker was activated the patient's outbursts of violence ceased," Dr. Heath said. His behavior improved and he was enlisted into a vocational rehabilitation course. He is now ready for job placement.

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Griffin Bell

Bill to Revise U.S. Crime Code Is 'Sorely Needed,' Bell Says

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP).—Attorney General Griffin Bell said yesterday that a Senate bill to overhaul federal criminal laws was "sorely needed."

"The federal criminal law badly needs revision," he told a news conference at the Capitol. Mr. Bell called many provisions of existing law outdated or unenforceable and some "simply archaic."

He said there are "serious gaps" in present laws as well as inconsistent and overlapping provisions. Mr. Bell, who called the bill "important legislation for the life of the republic," said he hoped it would be passed

promptly. The Senate bill was introduced yesterday.

The bill, in addition to simplifying criminal law, would make many substantive changes. It is a compromise of earlier versions that bogged down in controversy.

One aspect of the measure emphasized by Mr. Bell and others at the news conference was a set of provisions designed to eliminate disparities in sentences for similar offenses.

Uniformity Urged

Mr. Bell said greater uniformity in sentencing is badly needed and that a problem is created when prisoners begin comparing their sentences.

He spoke at a news conference held with the bill's sponsors, Sens. John McClellan, D-Ark., and Edward Kennedy, D-Mass. Also present were Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and Rep. James Mann, D-S.C., who heads the committee's subcommittee on criminal justice.

Rep. Rodino said he will introduce the bill in the House. While he generally supports the bill, Rep. Rodino said, he and other House members will make a final judgment after further study.

He said there are "many important and far-reaching policy matters and grave constitutional issues involved in such an enormous undertaking."

Careful Consideration

Rep. Mann said he has not yet read the McClellan-Kennedy bill, but he promised that his subcommittee will give it "very careful consideration."

Rep. Mann added that the bill may "try to do too much" to be handled in this session of Congress.

The bill provides for a commission to set sentencing guidelines for a variety of offenses. A judge could impose a sentence outside the guidelines, but if he did, he would have to give his reasons in writing.

If a sentence exceeded the guidelines, the defendant could appeal. If it was less than the guidelines, the government could appeal. At present there is no appeal in the federal courts from sentences.

A nine-member commission would be set up by the Federal Judicial Conference, composed of the Chief Justice of the United States and senior federal circuit and district judges.

Opposition Chiefs in Pakistan Draw Up Demands for Bhutto

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, May 3 (Reuters).—Pakistan's jailed opposition leaders have drawn up a list of conditions for a negotiated settlement of the country's two-month-old political crisis and will present them to Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto soon, it was disclosed here today.

The Pira of Fagaro, acting president of the opposition's nine-party Pakistan National Alliance, told newsmen that the PNA, while agreeing to negotiate a settlement, was making tough demands that Mr. Bhutto would not like. He said they include a call for Mr. Bhutto's resignation and a demand that a new general election be held almost immediately.

The Pira of Fagaro made it clear, however, that the PNA is prepared to negotiate on all of the conditions, and observers said there was no possibility that Mr. Bhutto would step down now.

The opposition has charged that Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party rigged the March 7 general election, in which he was swept back into office.

Anti-U.S. Rally

In nearby Rawalpindi, students staged two demonstrations today outside the office of the U.S. Information Service. They brandished signs saying "Down With the U.S.," "Down With the CIA" and "Conspirators Won't Succeed."

Mr. Bhutto charged last week that the United States was financing the Pakistan opposition's campaign to oust him.

Pakistani newspapers reported today, with prominent layouts, the seizure by customs agents of a canister of high explosive marked "Corps of Engineers—USA." It was found in the North-West Frontier Province, along with eight pistols and 1,000 rounds of ammunition, during a search of a suspected saboteur was arrested.

The semi-official Pakistan Times reported that May Day rallies throughout the country condemned U.S. interference in Pakistan. The jailed opposition leaders reached agreement on settlement negotiations terms after more than a week of intensive discussions in the Sialkot detention center, near Islamabad.

Mr. Bhutto has held meetings with key figures in the movement and both sides have explained their stands to special emissaries from Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

Mr. Bhutto last night called on the acting president of the PNA, Maulana Murti Mahmud, in Rawalpindi's military hospital. In their 45-minute meeting, they apparently reached agreement on ways to bring about a dialogue between the two sides.

He Briefs Allies

Mr. Maulana Murti, who is suffering from chronic diabetes and gangrene in one foot, left the hospital for two hours today to brief his colleagues at Sialkot.

In addition to demanding Mr. Bhutto's resignation and a new election, the PNA leaders are believed to be seeking representation in a caretaker government that would appoint a new provincial assembly and the end of martial law and press censorship.

The PNA's General Council made up of lesser-ranking leaders, called today for the continuation of street demonstrations around the country.

More than 250 people have

been killed in street clashes since the March 7 election. Mr. Bhutto has put the three major cities of Karachi, Lahore and Hyderabad under martial law.

U.S. Withdraws Choice

WASHINGTON, May 3 (UPI).—U.S. officials said today that the United States is withdrawing the nomination of George Vest to be ambassador to Pakistan in an apparent sign of anger over charges of U.S. meddling in Pakistani politics by Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

The withdrawal of Mr. Vest's name follows accusations by Mr. Bhutto that the United States had cooperated with his political opponents in trying to overthrow his government.

Mr. Vest, according to officials, will be named assistant secretary of state for European affairs, succeeding Arthur Hartman, who is to be named ambassador to France.

Mr. Vest had already been named to the Pakistani post by the White House, but the State Department asked that he be removed from the post because of his involvement in the U.S.-Pakistan relations.

An earlier U.S. denial of Mr. Bhutto's charges of U.S. interference was repeated in a telegram from Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to Mr. Bhutto.

EEC Threatens Court Action On Irish Fishing Restriction

BRUSSELS, May 3.—The Commission of the European Economic Community threatened today to take Ireland to court for banning other EEC countries' large trawlers from its coastal waters.

A spokesman for the EEC's executive body said it regarded the fishing rules unilaterally imposed by Ireland as discriminatory.

But Irish Foreign Minister Garret FitzGerald said new rules that Ireland would continue the restrictions despite the EEC Commission's threat of court action.

Jenkins to Attend Only a Part of London Summit

BRUSSELS, May 3 (AP).—President Carter and other leaders will have a wide-ranging discussion in one foot, left, the world situation but the European Economic Community will not be represented, British officials said today.

President Roy Jenkins of the European Commission, the Community's executive, will be "allowed to attend only on Sunday. Then, specific subjects will be discussed which are considered the business of the organization: Energy, unemployment, trade negotiations, discussions with the world's poorer countries. The decision was announced by the British, who as hosts are in charge of organizing arrangements.

This was a compromise. The other countries represented at the summit will be Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Spain, and Canada. The first four are members of the common market, but there were complaints of neglect from the five smaller members: Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland and Luxembourg. So despite initial French opposition, it was agreed that Mr. Jenkins could attend some of the time.

His predecessor, Francois-Xavier Ortoli, had not been admitted to the previous meetings in France and Puerto Rico.

The compromise disappointed the smaller governments and Mr. Jenkins told reporters that the situation was confused. He said the details would be settled at a dinner in London Friday.

From Wire Dispatches

"Our measures remain in force," Mr. FitzGerald told newsmen during a break in a meeting of EEC foreign ministers discussing the Irish fishing rules.

Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep said at the EEC meeting that there was great indignation in his country over Ireland's arrest Friday of 10 Dutch trawler captains fishing inside the 50-mile Irish zone.

The Irish district court judge in the Cork trial of the 10 Dutch skippers today referred the case to the European Court of Justice.

It is to that court in Luxembourg, that the EEC Commission threatens to hale Ireland unless Dublin rescinds its ban on fishing vessels longer than 33 meters or powered by engines with more than 1,100 steam horsepower.

Others Called Target

The commission said that since Ireland had only a couple of large trawlers, its ban was clearly aimed at the vessels of other nations in the nine-member EEC.

In a note to the Dublin government, the Commission said that the ban could not be considered a conservation measure since it did not restrict the size of the catches allowed to smaller vessels.

Ireland introduced its ban after the EEC set up a 200-mile fishing zone at the start of the year. The Irish claimed the right to special protection measures within the EEC zone—a view contested openly by the Dutch government.

Soviets to Pay \$250,000 Fine

BOSTON, May 3 (AP).—The captain of the Soviet trawler seized for violating the 200-mile limit pleaded guilty yesterday to breaking U.S. fishing laws.

Alexander Gupalo was given a nine-month suspended sentence and fined \$10,000 in U.S. District Court. The Soviet government agreed to pay the United States an additional \$240,000 in other fines.

The plea clears the way for the release of the 375-foot Taras Shevchenko, which has been held in Boston harbor since it was seized by the Coast Guard on April 10 off Nantucket Island.

Carter Picks Envoys To Finland, Nepal

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP).—President Carter today chose two career foreign service officers to be ambassadors to Finland and Nepal.

He picked Rozanne Ridgway, 41, currently a deputy assistant secretary of state for oceans and fisheries affairs, as ambassador to Finland. Douglas Heck, 59, now a director of anti-terrorist efforts in the office of the deputy under secretary of state for management, was named ambassador to Nepal.

Notre Dame Statue Remains Found in Paris Bank Cellar

PARIS, May 3 (AP).—Fragments of medieval statues from Notre Dame Cathedral that had been smashed during the French Revolution have been found in the basement of the French Foreign Trade Bank, the bank said.

In an announcement Saturday, it said the statues had been in the cathedral's gallery of the 28 kings of Judah and Israel.

Paris newspapers quoted Michel Fleury, director of historical antiquities for Paris, as saying the collection consisted of 21 intact heads, about 100 other fragments of the 28 kings and additional decorative sculpture dating from the 12th and 13th centuries.

The papers said the fragments were found in a passageway by workmen who were waterproofing the basement of the bank, about a mile from Notre Dame. One reported that the fragments were hidden there by a relative of Joseph Lakanal, who was responsible for education reform after the revolution of 1789. The bank is located on what was once the site of a private house.

The statues were torn from their niches in 1793 and decapitated by mobs who thought they were representations of French kings. In the 1830s, the government commissioned Eugene Viollet-le-Duc, a widely known restorer of medieval monuments, to remodel the gallery.

The 28 kings and other statues were carved anew, but critics said Viollet-le-Duc's figures bore no resemblance to the originals.

Carter Urges Welfare System Be Scrapped for New Setup

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, May 3 (UPI).—President Carter declared yesterday that the nation's present welfare system "should be scrapped and a totally new system implemented."

But the President, at a briefing for reporters, offered few details of what he believed a new system should entail, and he said it should not go into effect for four years or more.

Although administration officials have been studying the issue intensely for more than three months, Mr. Carter proposed little more yesterday in the way of specifics than he had during his election campaign.

He said that several existing and often overlapping welfare programs should be abolished and replaced by "a simple cash payment, varying in amount only to accommodate differences in the cost of living from one area to another."

He also said the government would provide incentives for the poor to work, and public jobs for those who could not find private employment.

The first goal, the President said, is that the new system cost no more initially than the current one.

Mr. Carter seemed to pull back somewhat from a campaign position that the federal government should assume the total cost of welfare payments now made by local governments and should gradually take over the payments made by the states.

Yesterday he said only that "the considerable and growing financial burden on state and local governments should be reduced as rapidly as federal resources permit."

Mr. Carter said the existing welfare structure was "worse than we thought."

Programs 'Wasteful'

The "many separate programs, taken together, still do not constitute a rational, coherent system that is adequate and fair for all the poor," he said. "They are still overly wasteful, capricious and subject to fraud. They violate many desirable and necessary principles."

Mr. Carter said he would send Congress specific welfare reform legislation the first week in August. Even if the measure can be enacted early next year, he said, an additional three years will be required to implement the program.

The President implied, however, that it might be impossible for Congress to act next year. He noted that energy legislation was his "first priority for Congress" and that other forthcoming proposals, including those that would revise the tax and Social Security laws, would have to be considered by the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees.

"I'll have to depend on congressional leaders to decide in which order they will address these measures," the President said.

He said the welfare bill to be proposed in August would meet the following 12 goals:

- No higher initial cost than the present system.
- Access to a job for at least one member of every family with children where there is a person able to work.
- Incentives for those on welfare to take jobs in the private sector.
- Public training and employment for those able to work who cannot find private jobs.
- A higher income for families who work than for those who do not.
- Incentives for families to stay together.
- A continuation of tax credits to the working poor.
- A single cash payment to replace existing welfare programs.
- Easier and simpler administration.
- Elimination of fraud.
- Reduction of the financial burden on states and localities as rapidly as resources permit.
- Local administration of public jobs programs.

To illustrate the illogical nature of the current welfare structure, Mr. Carter produced a series of multicolored charts. Using a wooden pointer, he showed how the current system encouraged fathers to leave home and discouraged welfare recipients from working.

"The complexity of the system is almost incomprehensible," he said.

10 Reds Protest In Paris in Favor Of Wilmington 10

PARIS, May 3 (UPI).—Ten members of the Young Communist Movement today chained themselves to the gates of the U.S. Embassy to demand the liberation of the "Wilmington 10." They were later cut free by French police.

The action coincided with the arrival here of U.S. civil rights militant Angela Davis, who will address a Communist meeting tomorrow to protest the jail sentences for the nine blacks and one white in the Wilmington, N.C., incident.

The group, led by the Rev. Ben Chavis, was sentenced to long prison terms for burning a grocery store and conspiring to assault firemen during racial unrest in Wilmington in 1971.

The Wilmington case has been used by several Communist parties as an example of U.S. violation of the Helsinki agreement. Two months ago, the Soviet news agency Tass ran a long interview with Mr. Chavis, labeling him clearly as a political prisoner.

The North Carolina court of appeals has scheduled a review of the Wilmington 10 case May 9. Mr. Chavis is currently serving a 28-to-34-year sentence in a North Carolina jail.

Lebanon, EEC Sign Loan, Grants Accord

BRUSSELS, May 3 (AP).—Lebanon signed an agreement with the European Economic Community today which will give it about \$30 million in loans and grants between now and 1981.

The help is part of arrangements similar to those signed with nine other Arab governments. It will go for projects to improve production, for building roads and communications, and for training workers.

Joergensen in Israel

Tel Aviv, May 3 (AP).—Danish Premier Anker Joergensen arrived today on a visit as a guest of Israel's Labor party.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
CINEMA - THEATRE - RESTAURANT - NIGHT CLUB

Le Roi de Cœur
has set up headquarters at the Rotisserie de la Reine Pédau
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S FILMS

opus Saga—'Jaws' but No Teeth

mas Quinn Curtiss
lay 3 (HRT)—As au-
the world over have
nd paid their money
tened from the screen
akes, flaming sky-
aries and the return
ong, director Oliver
as decided that this
ent for a resurrection
about the enormous
The result is "Ten-
the Boul' Mich and
out Elysées in En-

to Jacques Cousteau,
ogist, there is no such
utside Victor Hugo's
Travailleurs de la
t the movies are la-
er with fiction than
and so here we are
them California coast
occupies of incredible
out its shiny ten-
ach babies from their
rs, to grab fat men
and to glare from its
boating blondes. As
n to reality, someone
the dreaded monster
does not attack un-
d or provoked. The
ed behavior of this
halopod is credited to
d state. In other
have not an over-
but one gone mad.
opus! Who is loony

"in exposition, fol-
almost step by step,
the mysterious disap-
members of the sea-
unity and the rising
he investigation gets
with an attempt by
ies to hush up the
rich an aged re-
n (Huston) would
its horror. Mean-
uberry replicas of an
otopus continue its
operations, expediting
gobbling down their
ying in wait for the

RTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

SK, May 3 (HRT)—
how The New York
rate New plays and

Plays

ic Training of Pavlo
by David Rabe, "is an
existentialist scream
the horror of war and
s of death," accord-
ve Barnes. This pro-
arranging Al Pacino and
David Wheeler, "won-
untains the play's his-
idity, the playwright's
action and contempla-
es." The story begins
with Hummel's fatal
a Vietnam whore-
past and present are
d with Hummel going
s basic training and
e facts of death as
orderly. Joe Fields
black sergeant who
represent the military
at, while Gustave
a black playwright,
direction "makes the
these relationships,"
a skeleton hand in a
st glove," Barnes says.
irvasive, honest play,
seeing."

a musical directed by
rnin, who also wrote
is an intensely likable
u might even call it
ve Barnes says. Based
son character Little
nie, "it has a rare
arm. It takes what
e pure dross of sen-
and turns it into a
sensitivity." Annie is
odrea McArdle, whose
ncalculated and con-
d her singing voice
ctively raspy like treble
Bessie, the wick-
e matron, is played
London, who is "deli-
deliciously horrid."
as Daddy Warbucks
nice brand of gruff
re." The music by
ouse is "tuneful and
but the worst part
e thing is Charnin's
b are bland to the
nality, but even this
been intentional. It

burg Club ks Issues

RG, May 3 (UPI).
club, the German
or the Promotion
mercial Donaldism,
formed here by 30
onald Duck.
has a song, a con-
a newsletter with a
of 300, an embryo
ck Museum and an
establishment of a
uck chair at the
of Hamburg.
ve banded together
the history and
t this world-famous
nan cartoon charac-
resident Hans von
27-year-old metro-
said. "But we are
with humor. Any-
would be insane."

Although panic is rife, a chil-
dren's sailing party is not post-
poned and some tots fall into
the clutches of the ravenous
ocean ogre and brave men track
the terrifying freak to his cave.
Shelley Winters is a worrying
mother and Henry Fonda is a
level-headed official, but the
scenario, like its message, is pulp.

Far too many director-authors
these days are mistaking them-
selves for John Galsworthy and
composing family chronicles. In-
stead of concentrating on the
not-so-simple task of telling a
single story efficiently, they are
intent on relating several stories
in a single film, believing that
any such collection constitutes
automatically an epic saga. Ber-
thoud's "1900" was evidently in
vain as a caution and now we
have René Fariès spreading him-
self lavishly over an 80-year
period in "La Communion Solen-
nelle" (at the Odéon, the Biar-
ritz and the Bienvenue Mont-
parnasse). What he has provided
is more of a family photo album
than a satisfactory photoplay.

Improperly organized either
dramatically or cinematically, its
transition from sequence to
sequence is left to the off-screen
voice of Serge Reggiani drumming
deafening titles as the years pass,
a continuity device even inferior
to the silent subtitle variety.

It begins in the north of France,
circa 1900, with a wealthy father
marrying off his daughter and
thereafter it is occupied with the
descendants of this union against
the background of changing
mores, wars and social attitudes.
The secret of being boring, ac-
cording to Voltaire, is to tell all.
Fariès does not tell all, but he
often tells the unnecessary and
obvious, his script reiterating
points already made and his
camera lingering to no purpose
on certain scenes and dull con-
versations. Unlike his model,
Galsworthy, he has no acute

instinct for selection and there
is needless meandering. The film
itself is not long, running the
customary hour and a half, but
it is so sluggish and heavy-handed
in development that it seems to
take three generations to unravel.

Its bright spot is Dello as the
boulder grandfather who comes
to Paris to live in luxury on his
relatives' labors and then in his
senility is skinned of his fortune
and must return to the old family
farmstead. This Dello is probably
the most underrated actor in
France. Long ago he displayed
his extraordinary range, playing
both the bedeviled protector of
an icy beauty in Steve Passeur's
play, "Le Tricheur," and the lame
poilu escaped from a German
prison camp in "La Grande Illu-
sion." Hollywood held him in
bondage for a decade to enact
comic gendarmes, ooy outlaws
and sly floor waiters, the funny
Frenchman in all possible forms.
But, home again, he is deserving
of star parts. Fariès has accorded
him an opportunity here and he
steals this slowpoke family saga.

"La Victoire en Chantant," as
it was known when originally
shown here, is back again as
"Noirs et Blancs en Couleurs"
(at the Marbeuf and the 14 Juillet
Parnasse), having received an
Oscar as the best non-U.S. film
of 1976. A second look confirms



Shelley Winters sees children off to a date with "Tentacles."

the first impression, that it is
an extremely feeble try at po-
litical satire, its faded target being
French colonialism in Africa
during World War I.

Although its cast and director
are French, it was shot on the
Ivory Coast, and was submitted
to the Academy of Motion Picture
Arts and Sciences as an Ivory
Coast entry. Perhaps in voting

for it, the academy members
erroneously believed they were
honoring the African cinema.
Yet if such was their intention,
there have been far superior and
genuinely African films, among
them last year's Ousmane Sem-
bene's "Xala" from Senegal,
Halle Gerima's "Harvest: 3,000
Years" from Ethiopia, Moumen
Smith's "Chergui" from Morocco

and Shadi Abdelsalam's "The
Mummy" from Egypt.
Two candidates for the foreign-
film award were Jean-Charles
Tacchella's "Cousin, Cousine," a
critical and popular success in
the United States, from France,
and Lina Wertmüller's "Seven
Beauties" from Italy, both achieve-
ments of more value than "La
Victoire en Chantant."

More Composers In Polish Cache

LONDON, May 3 (AP)—A
priceless collection of music
manuscripts, whose existence has
been confirmed by Polish author-
ities after being missing since
World War II, is even bigger
than originally thought, the Sun-
day Times of London reported.

The newspaper first revealed
the existence of the collection
April 3. It contains works by
Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn,
Bach, Haydn, Schubert, Schu-
mann, Meyerbeer and others.

It now quotes sources as say-
ing that the collection "contains
more musical material than was
originally thought, as well as im-
portant paintings, and that it has
all been in the hands of the
Polish Army since the end of the
war."

California Judge, 82, Is Forced to Retire

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3 (AP).
—A special court tribunal has
ordered the retirement of 82-
year-old Associate Justice Mar-
shall McComb from the Califor-
nia Supreme Court, the first
such action in state history.

Justice McComb, who had
fought against forced retirement,
was accused by fellow justices of
falling asleep during trials and
neglecting his duties. The seven-
member panel of state Court of
Appeal justices said it concurred
with the findings of the Com-
mission on Judicial Performance.

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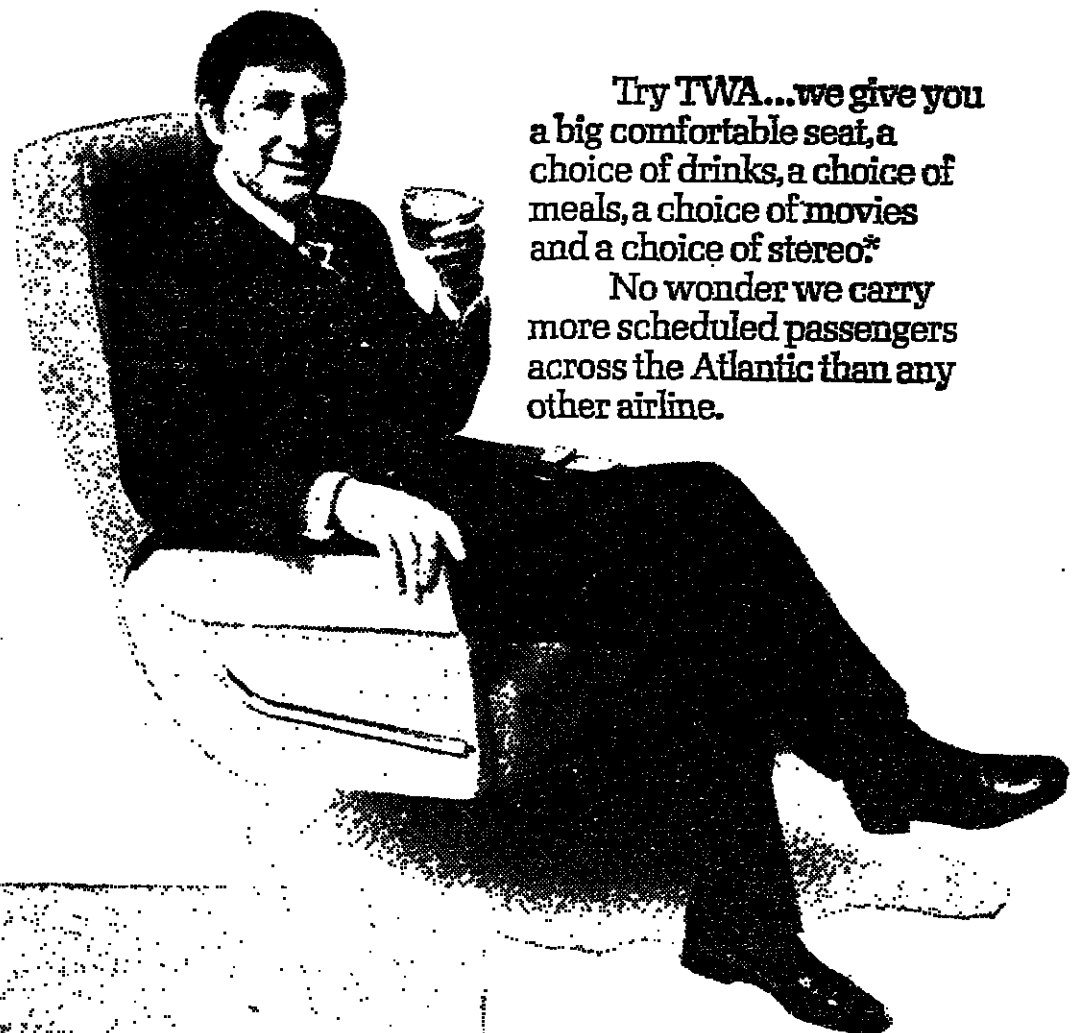
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Commission Paritaire No 34.281

tain Steps Up Action inst Foreign Goods

By Alan Jenks

May 3 (AP-DJ).—The government has been making efforts to protect manufacturers from unfair competition while at the same time maintaining the principles of free trade.

In the last few months, the Ministry of Trade has moved a wide variety of goods ranging from Chinese silk to men's suits from the list of goods subject to import controls. Most activity is centered on imports of clothing and textiles from the Far East and charges on steel on various countries. There are 89 quotas covering various countries, according to the Ministry of Trade.

At the British Iron and Steel Producers' Association, the government has announced that it will continue to maintain a system of import controls on steel. The government has also announced that it will continue to maintain a system of import controls on steel.

Mr. Dell said that Britain will be "calibrating" its trade policy. The Minister of Trade said that the government will continue to maintain a system of import controls on steel.

Foreign Cash Reserves \$10 Billion for 1st Time

May 3 (Reuters).—The foreign currency reserves of Britain have been rising since the end of 1976, according to the Bank of England. The reserves reached \$10 billion for the first time in 1977.

The Bank of England said that the reserves were up from \$9.5 billion in December 1976. The reserves were up from \$9.5 billion in December 1976.

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Corporate Youth Cult Declines Middle-Aged Stage a Comeback

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP-DJ).—Middle-managers in the United States are discovering that, after years of the corporate youth cult, the older manager with specific, hard-won experience is more in demand.

Senior people have always been in demand for the few top corporate jobs, of course, but now men and women in their forties and fifties increasingly are being sought for middle-management slots as well.

"We are looking with closer attention at the person in the 45-to-55 bracket than in the past," says David Wallace, chairman and president of Bangor Punta Corp., a diversified Greenwich, Connecticut, industrial concern. "The emphasis is changing now and there's a greater premium on experience and judgment," he says.

Signs are that the middle-aged middle manager's lot is improving in areas besides employment. With awareness of the "mid-life crisis" increasing, some companies are giving more attention to the often neglected manager who will never be a company president, or even a vice-president, but who may be on the payroll for another 20 years.

Certainly, on the average, it still remains easier to find a middle-management job at age 35 than at age 55, but the difference is narrowing. Boyden Associates, an executive recruiting concern based in New York, says its clients are hiring significantly more executives over age 50 than they were three years ago.

But U.S. Aide Says Limit Nears

Banks' International Loans Called Sound

DORADO BEACH, Puerto Rico, May 3 (AP-DJ).—The international lending portfolios of nationally chartered U.S. banks are sound, but banks are reaching their limits in financing foreign public sector bodies, Robert Bench, associate deputy controller in the U.S. Office of the Controller, said yesterday.

Mr. Bench, speaking at a panel discussion on country risk analysis and classification sponsored by the Bankers' Association for Foreign Trade, said "many banks are approaching their self-imposed country ceilings while a few banks already have approached their legal lending limits."

He said banks' asset liability policies and liquidity policies also are causing a leveling off or reduction in longer-term Euro-currency loans.

He indicated that the situation calls for a review of the division of financing tasks between commercial banks and multilateral institutions, like the International Monetary Fund and World Bank. He said, "Official institutions were established to provide liquidity and development financing."

Mr. Bench said the Controller's Office was concerned about insufficient data being provided to banks engaged in foreign lending. The idea was to motivate the staffs of the U.S. Controller, Federal Reserve and Treasury are "discussing the joint development of one bank country exposure report to satisfy all agencies' needs rather than continuing the present trend of sending banks a variety of forms for a variety of similar information purposes."

He said the private banks deserve credit for their leadership in "dealing with the dramatic international economic shifts which have occurred during the past few years."

Mr. Bench added that public comment on the credit-worthiness of countries must become "more discriminating." He said, "Countries cannot be grouped into blanket categories, for example all industrialized countries are credit-worthy and LDCs (less developed countries) are not credit-worthy. Indeed we are all aware of certain cases which appear to be the contrary to these general assertions."

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Fed Narrows Its Money Targets

WASHINGTON, May 3 (Reuters).—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns said today the Fed's Open Market Committee has tightened the growth rate of the monetary aggregates in the wider definition, known as M-3 and M-3.

At the same time, he told the Senate Banking Committee, "the trend of growth in the monetary aggregates is still rapid, perhaps much too rapid."

Specifically, Mr. Burns said, the committee has reduced its target levels for M-2 to 7 to 9.5 per cent, and for M-3 to 8.5 to 11 per cent, both reductions of one half of one percentage point.

At the same time, however, Mr. Burns said the committee decided to leave its M-1 targets unchanged in the period to the end of the first quarter of 1978 at 4.5 to 6.5 per cent.

Mr. Burns said that in determining monetary policy the committee recognized that the impact of the energy program "cannot be foreseen with any precision."

But, he said, "We did feel it appropriate to take another small step toward bringing the long-run growth of the monetary aggregates down to rates compatible with general price stability."

Mr. Burns said sustained progress in this direction will be "absolutely necessary" if President Carter's announced goal of reducing inflation by two percentage points by the end of 1979 is to be achieved.

67. Growth Seen

Mr. Burns also said he expected the real gross national product to grow by close to 6 per cent between the fourth quarter of 1976 and the fourth quarter of 1977.

This differs from the administration's forecast, which was revised downward recently to 4.9 per cent for the year 1977. Mr. Burns explained the difference is due to separate statistical periods.

At the same time, he said he also expects inflation to be close to 6 per cent this year while he said unemployment will be below 7 per cent by year end, "and may be a little better than that."

Mr. Burns said the recent behavior of economic activity has been encouraging, "and the prospects for further economic advance are good."

He said the severe winter weather and fuel shortages disrupted the economy only briefly and economic growth was not as

severely depressed as was suggested by early reports.

Mr. Burns told the committee that the strong pace of consumer buying late last year caused inventories to fall below desired levels in many areas. While there has been some rebuilding, "inventories generally remain quite lean and rising as sales move up in the months ahead," he said.

Mr. Burns said homebuilding has also shown strength in recent months, and the pace of business investment is also gaining strength.

On the money supply, Mr. Burns said that while the Fed has moved fairly steadily toward lower ranges for monetary expansion during the last two years, the movement has been extremely gradual "and at the current pace it would require nearly a decade to reach rates of growth which

are consistent with a stable price level."

And, Mr. Burns said, despite the gradual reduction during the last two years "no meaningful reduction has yet occurred in actual growth rates."

He said this "unintended consequence" was partly due to deficiencies in data which have complicated adjusting or approximating monetary growth estimates.

Mr. Burns said events during the past few months have demonstrated "quite clearly" that market movements are often dominated by developments unrelated to Federal Reserve action.

He pointed out that interest rates moved up sharply when the administration proposed a new fiscal policy, including the tax rebate, but then fell sharply when President Carter announced he had dropped his rebate plan.

Fed Move on Money Growth
Pushes Wall St. Prices Higher

NEW YORK, May 3 (DET).—Cautious buying in blue chips and glamourous helped stock prices post another modest gain today as traders responded favorably to the Federal Reserve Board's move to control inflation. Trading was active.

Chairman Arthur Burns, as one analyst put it, "reassured inflation-conscious investors that someone is minding the store."

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.97 points to 934.13. It was up 3.74 at 3 o'clock.

Gainers outpaced losers by about 960 to about 480, and volume totaled 31.95 million shares, compared with 17.97 million yesterday.

Stocks of domestic and international oil companies continued firm. Texas Oil & Gas was up 7.8 at 27.34. Apollo advanced 1.78 to 40.38. Exxon 1.4 to 52.12. Atlantic Richfield 1.8 to 59 and Standard Oil of California 1.3 to 42.

Chrysler, which raised its quarterly dividend to 25 cents from 15 cents a share, gained 1.4 to 18.14. General Motors was up 3.8 at 69.58.

RCA, which expects higher second quarter and full year results, rose 1/4 to 30.13.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed higher in moderately active trading. The Amex index was up 0.25 at 113.05.

Eurobond Correction

The Eurobond column of Monday, May 2, incorrectly referred to a new issue for Nippon Steel. The \$15-million bond is in fact being issued by Japan Steel Works Ltd. The JET apologizes for the mistake.

Market Closed

All stock exchanges and banks were closed in Japan on Tuesday for a national holiday.

Swiss Party Asks Referendum On Tightening Bank Controls

BERN, May 3 (AP).—The Swiss Social Democratic party, the country's largest political organization, announced today a popular campaign to institutionalize public control of Switzerland's big three commercial banks following disclosure of substantial losses by Credit Suisse in the biggest bank scandal in Swiss history.

Party president Helmut Hubacher said the party executive will meet next week to draft the text of a constitutional amendment which it will seek to push through in a nationwide referendum.

Mr. Hubacher said that, among other things, the draft was likely to propose that the big three banks' annual reports be scrutinized in the federal parliament. He also said it may call for a public share in the ownership of the banks, but emphasized that there was no intention of seeking nationalization.

The aim is that democratic institutions should have a determining influence in the banking business, another party official explained.

Under the constitution, a total of 50,000 signatures supporting the referendum would be enough to force a vote on the proposed draft.

Party sources said they expected the referendum in 1980, adding they hoped it would coincide with the court trial of the Credit Suisse affair. Three senior officials of the bank's Chasson branch are charged with criminal mismanagement in handling some 2.2 billion francs (\$850 million) worth.

Mutual Fund Cash-In

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP-DJ).—Total redemptions for all types of conventional mutual funds rose to \$553 million in March from February's \$463 million, according to the Investment Company Institute.

Total redemptions were \$677 million in March, 1976, and dollar redemptions for the 13 months ended in March represented 14.3 per cent of assets down from 14.6 per cent the preceding month.

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UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANCAISES - U.B.A.F.
BANK OF TOKYO, LTD.
NATIONAL BANK OF ABU DHABI

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.
COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE LA DEUTSCHE BANK AG
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.)
ARAB INTERNATIONAL BANK CAIRO
NATIONAL BANK OF ABU DHABI
AMSTERDAM - ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
ARAB AFRICAN BANK - CAIRO
BANK OF TOKYO, LTD.
QATAR NATIONAL BANK
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.
THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK (EGYPT) S.A.E.
U.B.A.F. ARAB AMERICAN BANK

THE ARAB INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.A. (RIYADH)
THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK
COMMERZBANK INTERNATIONAL S.A.
CREDIT SUISSE
MIDLAND BANK LIMITED
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANCAISES - U.B.A.F.
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
EUROPEAN ARAB BANK
SAUDI INTERNATIONAL BANK
AL-BANK AL-SAUDI AL-ALAMI LIMITED
KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING, CONTRACTING, & INVESTING COMPANY

ASEPT
THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.

26 APRIL 1977

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 3

NYSE	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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Any bank that's paid consecutive dividends since 1848 is worth reading about. And that makes our Annual Report worth sending for.

CHEMICAL BANK

P.O. Box 5161-I
Church Street Station
New York, N.Y. 10015 U.S.A.

Bridon in 1976

'Our policy of continuing investment in modern machinery in order to maintain plant efficiencies has been fully justified by the excellent results achieved in the United Kingdom'

Harry Smith, Chairman, reporting to Shareholders

Features from Bridon's Report and Accounts for 1976

Results Group profits before tax better than budgeted for in early part of the year. Record results in several overseas countries.

Exports from United Kingdom Strong growth of United Kingdom exports continues: £37.4 million in 1976.

Employees More factories than ever before qualified in 1976 for British Safety Council Awards. We are encouraging participation where it can help to bring greater involvement of all who work in the Company to ensure its growth and prosperity.

Overseas Developments New manufacturing plants in Venezuela, USA and Iran due to start production in 1977. New wire rope plant to be established in Indonesia.

Outlook A slow but general recovery in demand for Group products is anticipated which should benefit the Group in 1977.

The Annual General Meeting of Bridon Limited will be held on 28th May 1977 in London

1976 Financial Results in brief

	1976	1975
Turnover including Share of Associated Companies' Sales	£102.5	£83.6
Exports from United Kingdom	37.4	32.0
Other Overseas Sales	102.5	83.6
United Kingdom Sales	139.9	115.6
Profit before Tax (including Share of Profits of Associated Companies)	243.9	214.9
Profit after Tax applicable to Ordinary Shareholders	9.5	8.9
Earnings per Ordinary Share: Diluted	17.8p	17.5p
Dividend per Ordinary Share	6.05p	5.50p

Where 1976 profit was earned: before interest and tax

United Kingdom (including Exports from UK) 58%; Europe 6%; North, Central and South America 14%; Africa 18%; Asia, Australasia and the Pacific 4%

Bridon is a major British Group with expanding world-wide activities, manufacturing and supplying wire, wire rope, fibre rope and cordage and other plastics products, together with a growing range of engineering products.

Bridon's products are essential for developing energy and other natural resources and for the construction, engineering, transportation and distribution industries.

Bridon exports from the United Kingdom to over 100 different markets.

The Group includes British Ropes Limited, Bridon Wire Limited, Bridon Fibres and Plastics Limited and over 60 subsidiary and associated manufacturing and distribution companies in 28 countries in Europe, North, Central and South America, Africa, Asia, Australasia and the Pacific.

Would you like further information?

The 1976 Report and Accounts together with an illustrated Review of the year's world-wide activities are available from The Secretary, Bridon Limited, Warrsforth Hall, Doncaster, South Yorkshire DN4 9JX.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Term	Rate
1M	5.40%
3M	5.40%
6M	5.40%
12M	5.40%

International Stock Indexes

Index	Value
London	102.5
New York	102.5
Paris	102.5
Frankfurt	102.5
Zurich	102.5

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Market	Value
Amsterdam	102.5
Brussels	102.5
Frankfurt	102.5
London	102.5
Paris	102.5
Zurich	102.5

Brussels

Amstel	102.5
Bruxelles	102.5
Electrobel	102.5
Industrie	102.5
Minimex	102.5
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Amsterdam

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— *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997

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Aktiengesellschaft:

**Bayernische Landesbank
Girozentrale**

DG Bank

Hallbaum, Maser & Co.

Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz

**Norddeutsche Landesbank.
Girozentrale**

Simonbank

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Bayerische Vereinsbank

Deutsche Girozentrale

**Hamburgische Landesbank
- Girozentrale -**

Landesbank Saar

**Oldenburgische Landesbank
Aktiengesellschaft:**

J. H. Stein

Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

Deutsche Länderbank

Handelsbank Heilbronn AG

Landesbank Schleswig-Holstein

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.

Trinkaus & Burkhardt

**Frankenburgerische Kommunale Landesbank
Girozentrale**

...and the

Budapest will be opened soon and the New York Branch will start operating in 1977.

FROM THE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1976

INVESTMENTS IN BONDS AND SHARES	1,218
ENGAGEMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	613

5 Banco di Sicilia

Capital Funds: Lira 175,431,626.217.

...and the other is the fact that the system is not designed to handle the complexity of the problem.

Dallas Selects Dorsett

Pa Bay Picks Bell
NFL 1st Draft Pick

K. May 3 (UPI).—The Dallas Cowboys and the Baltimore Colts have selected the first picks in the NFL draft.

The Dallas Cowboys selected defensive tackle Dorsett, while the Baltimore Colts selected offensive tackle Bell.

Dorsett, a 215-pound tailback, was selected by the Cowboys as the first pick in the draft.

Bell, a 215-pound tailback, was selected by the Colts as the first pick in the draft.

The draft was held in New York City, and the first round of picks was announced.

The Dallas Cowboys and the Baltimore Colts are the only two teams to have selected a player in the first round.

The draft is the first of its kind since 1966, when the NFL and AFL merged.

The draft is expected to be a success, and it is hoped that it will help to improve the quality of the game.

The draft is a major event in the NFL, and it is one that fans of the game will be watching closely.

The draft is a chance for fans to see which players will be selected by their favorite teams.

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TRAIL BLAZING—Nuggets' Dan Issel knocks down Bill Walton of the Trail Blazers as he goes for basket but is called for an offensive foul. Portland won game and series.

Trail Blazers Showing
Promise of Better Days

PORTLAND, Ore., May 3 (UPI).—The Portland Trail Blazers, who spent their first six years in the National Basketball Association in the basement of the Pacific Division, moved to more promising heights last night when they reached the finals of the Western Conference playoffs by eliminating Denver, 108-92.

The hero's role fell to rookie Johnny Davis, who scored 25 points as a replacement for the injured Dave Twardzik.

Portland took the best-of-seven series 4 games to 2 and now awaits the winner of the Los Angeles-Golden State Warriors game in the deciding seventh game in that battle will be tomorrow night.

Houston and Philadelphia began a best-of-seven series Thursday night in Philadelphia for the Eastern Conference crown.

A happy Jack Ramsay, who took over the fortunes of Portland this season and remodeled the Blazers with Bill Walton and Maurice Lucas as the power men, will be in Los Angeles tomorrow night.

"The players seem to want Los Angeles," said Ramsay, "because they'd like to prove they can beat the Lakers."

Los Angeles defeated Portland 3-1 during the regular season. Portland beat the Warriors 3-1 in the regular season.

Lucas, destructive against Denver in the six playoff games, got

nine of his 12 points in a first-period Portland blitz that saw the Blazers rush out front 33-18; Denver never recovered.

Davis, playing for Twardzik, who twisted his ankle in the fifth game at Denver Sunday, took over in the second period, scoring eight points to give him 33 for the half as Portland led 62-45.

Guard Lionel Hollins, who had 21 points, reeled off nine points in the third period as Portland pulled ahead 88-64 going into the final period. Denver never letting up, got to within 11, but no closer.

Portland, shooting 63 per cent from the floor in the first period, hit for 51 per cent for the game.

David Thompson's 17 points led Denver while centers Dan Issel and Marvin Webster had 14 and 13 points respectively.

Quebec in Final
Of WHA Series

QUEBEC CITY, May 3 (UPI).—Real Cloutier scored three goals to put the Quebec Nordiques into the World Hockey Association finals with an 8-3 victory over the Indianapolis Racers last night.

Quebec won the best-of-seven Eastern Division semifinals 4 games to 1.

In addition to Cloutier's hat trick, Quebec got two goals by Paulin Bordeleau and single tallies by Norm Dube, Francois Lacombe and Serge Bernier, who also picked up four assists.

The Nordiques will meet the winner of the Houston Aeros-Winnipeg Jets Western Division semifinal series for the WHA title. Winnipeg leads that best-of-seven series 3-1.

Szwedzka Victor

HIROSHIMA, Japan, May 3 (AP).—Irena Szwedzka of Poland, the gold medal winner in the women's 400-meter race at the Montreal Olympics, won the event at the Oda memorial track and field meet today with a time of 54.3 seconds.

U.S. gold medalist at the Montreal Olympics, won the long jump with a leap of 25 feet 7 1/2 inches.

NBA Playoff

CONFERENCE SEMIFINAL (Best of Seven)
Monday's Game
Portland 102, Denver 92 (Davis 25, Hollins 21, Thompson 17, Issel 14). Portland wins series, 4-2.

A's Alive and Well Despite Free-Agent Losses

By Thomas Boswell

BALTIMORE, May 3 (UPI).—The Oakland A's, the crippled giant of the free-agent wars, last night sent a platoon of rookies and retradees against the almost equally emaciated Baltimore Orioles. Only 4,407 fans, along with 50,000 empty seats at Memorial Stadium, attended in the rain. But for teams supposedly laid in their graves after losing \$5 million worth of players (five A's and three O's) in the re-entry draft, the zombies looked lively.

The A's won, 2-0, with the same cast of rookies and castoffs who have led Oakland to an almost incredibly respectable 13-10 win-loss record.

Who but first baseman Dick Allen, wearing the number 60 with the word "Wampum" above it on his back, should drive in the winning run (his 23d RBI) with a first-inning single off loser Rudy May.

Who should score the second run but rookie Mitchell Page, the sleeper owner Charles O. Finley ferreted out of the Pittsburgh chain, who is hitting .364 and leading the league in total bases.

Of course, the A's other torrid rookie, 25-year-old Wayne Gross, who has six homers, drove in the second run in with a bases-loaded walk.

The A's got only four hits and scored their runs in the first inning. Marty Perez and Page drew one-out walks, and after Allen singled home Perez, Earl Williams and Gross drew successive walks to force home another run.

For pitching, the A's naturally turned to a rookie and a 37-year-old reliever no one else wanted. Right-handed Rick Langford allowed two hits in seven innings for his third career victory, while grizzled Dave Giusti, making his 12th relief appearance already, saved his fourth game.

"The young kids are carrying us and the old guys are following along," said pitcher Doc Medich, who has his medical degree. "The rookies—and we've started six of them at once—don't know they're not expected to do well."

"Maybe ignorance is bliss," Manager Jack McKeon keeps a lid on his feelings about his team. "I don't set too many goals," he said. "We settle for doing the best we can every day."

If Allen wants to wear "Wampum 60" on his back, and leave the ballpark early after being lifted for a pinch runner, McKeon doesn't argue with his 315-hitting cleanup man.

"He graduated from Wampum (P.A.) High School in 1960," McKeon says straight-faced. "He's just given his little home town some recognition. We've got a 00 in the majors now. I'm expecting somebody to ask me for 1.1.2 soon."

McKeon probably wouldn't say no. On this team Doc Ellis wears his gold earring in peace. He answers opposing players who tease him about playing for the A's with the boast, "See the colors on this uniform? Money green and pure gold. Everywhere I go cash just follows me."

The A's are a team in limbo. All baseball knows that a franchise averaging 6,178 fans for 11 home games (which includes opening day and four dates with the arch-rival California Angels) is in for fundamental changes in either ownership, location or both.

Only six A's remain from last May. Of those, the only two of championship-season renown—Vida Blue and Billy North—are mentioned in future trades or sales.

In games reported by UPI: Blue Jays 3, Brewers 1. At Toronto, Cecil Cooper had four hits, including a run-scoring double, helping rookie Moose Haas win his first major league game, a 3-1 victory for the Blue Jays over Milwaukee. Cooper doubled home Von Joshua in the first inning and Billy North added two runs in the sixth off loser Steve Hargan on a run-scoring single by Ken McMillen and Charlie Moore's infield out.

Royals 3, White Sox 1. At Kansas City, a wild pitch

for relief pitcher Lerrin Lagrow and Amos Otis's sacrifice fly accounted for two eighth-inning runs which lifted the Royals to a 3-1 victory over the Chicago White Sox. Tom Poquette started the Royals' rally with a one-out single and John Mayberry sent him to third with a double. Chicago starter Francisco Barrios walked Darrell Porter intentionally, bringing in Lagrow, who wild-pitched Poquette home before Otis lofted his run-scoring fly to right.

Reds 3, Cards 2

At Cincinnati, pinch-hitter Mike Lum singled home George Foster with the tying run before Cesar Geronimo dashed home with the winning tally on a one-out ninth-inning error by third baseman Kelly Cruz which provided the Reds with a 3-2 victory over St. Louis.

Pirates 11, Braves 1

At Atlanta, Ed Ott, Omar Moreno, Willie Stargell and Fernando Gonzalez backed the three-hit pitching of Bruce Kison with home runs to power an 11-1 triumph by Pittsburgh over the Braves. It was Atlanta's ninth straight loss.

Ott, who also had a two-run single in the sixth inning, hit his first major league home run in the first inning. Moreno led off with his first of the season in the fifth, and Stargell, who also had a run-scoring single in the fifth, belted his fourth of the season in the seventh. Gonzalez hit his ninth after a single by Rennie Stennett.

Padres 4, Phillies 3

At San Diego, Bill Almon singled with one out in the ninth inning to score Bobby Valentine and give the Padres a 4-3 victory over Philadelphia and snap their eight-game losing streak.

Almon's hit followed successive singles by Valentine and Gene Richards off Ron Reed, third Philadelphia pitcher, who had

Monday's Results

Milwaukee 1, Toronto 1. Oakland 2, Baltimore 0. Kansas City 3, Chicago 1.

Chicago at Detroit 2. Texas at Cleveland, n. Milwaukee at Toronto, n. California at New York, n. Seattle at Boston, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE Eastern Division W L Pct GB Milwaukee 12 9 .571 1 1/2 New York 10 9 .529 2 1/2 Boston 9 10 .476 3 1/2 Toronto 8 12 .400 4 1/2 Detroit 8 13 .385 5 1/2 Cleveland 7 12 .365 6 1/2

Western Division Kansas City 13 8 .619 — Minnesota 14 8 .609 — Oakland 17 10 .630 1 1/2 California 17 10 .630 1 1/2 Texas 9 19 .316 2 1/2 Chicago 9 14 .393 3 1/2 Seattle 8 17 .320 4

Monday's Results Milwaukee 3, Toronto 1. Oakland 2, Baltimore 0. Kansas City 3, Chicago 1.

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Monday's Results Milwaukee 3, Toronto 1. Oakland 2, Baltimore 0. Kansas City 3, Chicago 1.

Chicago at Detroit 2. Texas at Cleveland, n. Milwaukee at Toronto, n. California at New York, n. Seattle at Boston, n.

taken over in the ninth after the Phillies had rallied to tie the score at 3-3.

Rollie Fingers, who pitched the last two innings, picked up his third victory in four decisions.

Dodgers 3, Mets 1

At Los Angeles, run-scoring

singles by Bill Russell and Steve Garvey snapped a 1-1 tie in the eighth inning to give the Dodgers and Doug Rau a 3-1 victory over the New York Mets. The victory was the fourth without a loss for Rau, who gave up seven hits in the eight innings he worked. Jerry Rouseman, 1-2, took the loss.

Some Bargains Found
Among the Free Agents

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, May 3 (NYT).—When the New York Yankees and the California Angels meet for the first time this season, at Yankee Stadium tonight, the fans might not be able to see the players for the dollar signs.

More than \$10 million worth of talent harvested from baseball's first crop of free agents will adorn the lineups of the two teams, making for the richest gathering of free agents in any ballpark in the country.

However, while such people as Reggie Jackson and Joe Rudi have received the bulk of notoriety in the first month of the season, some less heralded and less wealthy free-agent graduates have begun returning quick dividends.

There is, for example, Billy Smith, the 23-year-old second baseman who is hitting .396 while earning \$25,000 for Baltimore. There also is Tito Fuentes, another second baseman, who is hitting .337 and making \$75,000 at Detroit, and there is Eric Soderholm, who has compiled a .319 average and a \$55,000 salary while playing third base for the Chicago White Sox.

Willie McCovey is not an unknown, but he is 39 and was presumed to be finished as a major leaguer. Since he was reborn as a free agent, he has hit five homers and driven in 18 runs in his second stint as a San Francisco Giant.

One Favorite

If there is one generality that can be made about the free agents, class of '76, it is that it has become fashionable for them to be booed in Baltimore. That is, everybody but Smith is booed in Baltimore.

"They announce my name and the people start yelling," said Smith, who became the Orioles' second baseman when Rich Dauer, the expected rookie sensation, couldn't get a hit. "It's a good feeling for me. I love it."

Jackson, the Yankees' \$3-million man, didn't love his return to Baltimore. He wasn't loved by the fans, either. Nor were Wayne Garland, Bobby Grich, Don Gullett and Doyle Alexander, among others.

"They gave me a pretty hard time," said Garland, the pitcher who deserved the Orioles for 23 million Cleveland Indians dollars. The Baltimore fans, though, seemed to divide their feelings along dollar lines. They booed the former Orioles and some of the other wealthy members of the free-agent group, but they readily accept a relative pauper, especially one who can hit around .400 for their team.

Smith was one of the lowest paid free agents, receiving a \$30,000 signing bonus, a salary of \$25,000 this year and \$30,000 for next year and other bonuses pegged to the number of games played and times at bat worth another \$12,000 a season.

Paul Dade, one of Smith's fellow defectors from the Angels, landed in a similar tax bracket, signing a Cleveland contract for a \$25,000 signing bonus and a salary of \$27,500 this season and \$40,000 next.

He, too, escaped raucous treatment from the Baltimore fans who were too busy letting Garland know how they felt about his defection and his new income. As a part-time third baseman-outfielder, Dade, 25, has batted .333 for the Indians.

Some of the teams might have started wondering what they did when they signed some free agents. Garland, for example, lost 2 1/2 weeks of spring training with a stiff shoulder. Grich sat out two weeks of the California camp with a back he hurt while lifting an air-conditioning unit, and Richie Hebner made his Philadelphia debut only last week after recovering from a rib injury.

Garland has been a disappointment for the Indians, losing three starts. Sal Bando, one of the free agents Charlie Finley created, also has staggered to a slow start, batting .182 for Milwaukee. But the veteran third baseman is looked up to by his teammates and well-liked by the fans.

Rudi has driven in 37 runs for California, Dick Allen 22 for Oakland and Gene Tenace 19 for San Diego. Gary Matthews is hitting .382 for Atlanta, Dave Cash 319 for Montreal and Bert Campaneris 318 for Texas. Alexander has compiled a 3-1 won-loss record with a .233 earned-run average for Texas.

Of the two celebrated relief pitchers who changed teams this last winter, Rollie Fingers has won three games and saved three others for San Diego while losing one and posting a 3.57 ERA, and Bill Campbell has a 1-3 record with two saves and a 5.52 ERA for Boston.

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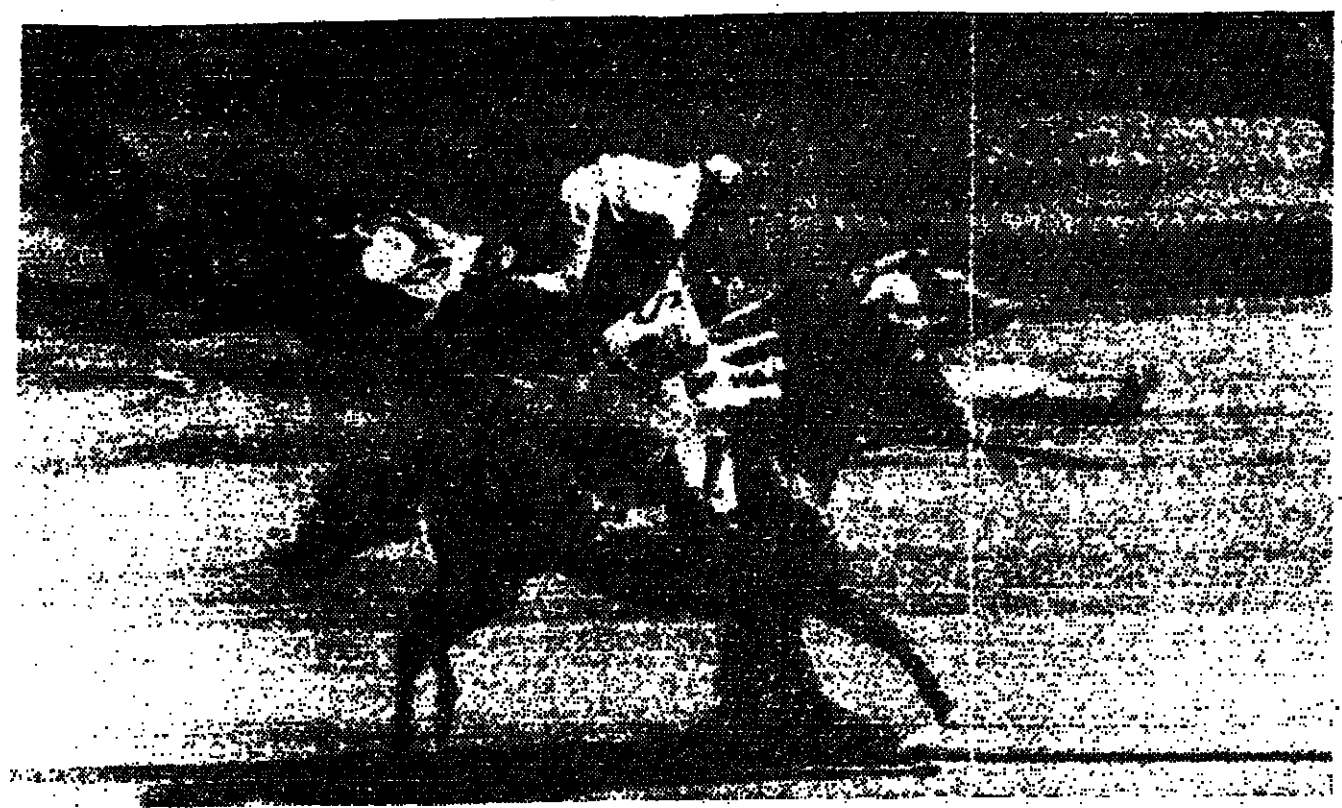
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A Jockey Beats
Horse to Finish

Two horses and riders go down, one jockey sailing over the finish line, during spill at Suffolk Downs near Boston. Neither rider was seriously injured. The fall gave the victory to Cold Poker, in foreground of photo-finish picture.



Top Russians; Canada Stops Sweden

By Abt

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—The Russians showed the Canadians that they were the champions by crushing them in the first round of the World Cup.

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ice, slashed, roughed up in general and walked over. They showed the effects and seemed content to let the Canadians score at will from directly in front of the net.

It was not elegant hockey but it was effective. The Swedes almost never hit back and they never did score.

Scoring was no problem for the Canadians, who had two goals each from Al, Esposito and Pierre Larocque, and one each from Wayne Merrick, Ron Ellis and Eric Vail.

Tony Esposito had few difficult moments in the net, stopping 30 shots, many of them as weak and scattered as the Swedes themselves.

The Canadians registered 27 minutes in penalties, 15 of them on Carol Vadnais for hitting Kent Erik Anderson into the boards in a meaningless play and for misconduct.

Anderson had to be slid doubled-over toward his bench where a teammate threw a stick down

in anger, the effect of the Swedes' reaction.

The first game was a different matter, however. Czechoslovaks against Russians in a show of passing and attack with the puck.

Playing what Soviet coach Boris Kulagin later called "their best game of the tournament," the Czechoslovaks built a 3-0 lead in the first period when everything they did went right, while the Russians had everything go wrong.

Kulagin said it was the fault of his team's failing to check, not to mention failing to score on breakaways.

It was Russia's second straight loss, having bowed to Sweden Monday night in the first half of the playoffs.

With only 41 seconds gone in the game tonight, Milan Novy skated in a crowd down the left side of the Stadthalle, and fed Vladimir Martinec, who feinted the goalie and scored. The Russians were obviously angered and swarmed all over the Czechoslovaks. But the next goal also went

to Czechoslovakia, on a close-in shot by Jiri Novak at 9:53 with a man advantage.

The Czechoslovaks scored yet again, at 12:14, with another man advantage when Jiri Holik ended a series of lovely passes around, behind and in front of the net by putting the puck in.

Everything in the period had gone Czechoslovakia's way, and the second period began the same way as Milan Novy poked a rebound in with only 21 seconds gone. That turned out to be the Czechoslovak team's peak.

The flow of the game moved to the Russians and suddenly it was their sticks and skates that were in just the places they had to be. On a power play, Valeri Kharlamov scored at 4:20, and 2 minutes and 29 seconds later Vladimir Petrov and Boris Mikhailov, the Russians' first and second scorers, finished the two preliminary weeks of this tournament, collaborated on a breakaway goal. Petrov streaked down the left side, drew the goalie out and passed to Mikhailov, who had only not to miss the empty net.

With the Czechoslovaks laboring, the Russians picked up their third goal, at 9:07, on a shot by Helmut Balderis.

And that was it for the scoring, but only because Vladimir Dzurilla played a superb game for Czechoslovakia in goal.

Late in the third period, with the crowd, which included many visitors from Czechoslovakia, chanting his name like a battle cry, Dzurilla made a kick save on a breakaway that was the Russians' last real chance. He finished with 24 saves.

The Russians pressed on but both teams were obviously weary and played to a standstill. There was a moment of concern for the fans with 5:14 left when the Czechoslovaks were a man down because of a bench penalty—six men on the ice—but Dzurilla withstood the power plays.

The seconds ticked down and the Czechoslovaks were merely swiping at the puck, trying to prevent a goal but doing no attacking of their own. Then time ran out for the Russians.

After the match, Czechoslovak coach Jan Stastny agreed that, indeed, it was the best game his team had played in the championship. "But after scoring four goals so quickly we became overconfident and then had to play hard to stay in the game," he said.

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Rocky, Spanish Style, Is Set for His Big Day

By Miguel Accoca

LOS ANGELES DE SAN RAFAEL, Spain, May 4 (UPI)—He's not punching suits of beef to train for his shot at the title.

Instead, he's shadowboxing suits of armor in handlocked yacht club in Castile.

He's not racing through Philadelphia to get his wind and his legs in shape for the fight of his life. He's doing his daily roadwork in a dusty olive grove.

Just like Rocky Balboa, Alfredo Evangelista, 32, is getting ready to fly.

But Evangelista is not ready to settle for just hanging in there for 15 rounds with Muhammad Ali in their world-championship heavyweight fight at Capital Centre in Landover, Md.

He wants to win, to be a hero. "I can take Ali's crown. It's dangling," said the swarthy, long-haired naturalized Spaniard in his room at the Club Nautico, part of a boating resort on a man-made lake 42 miles north of Madrid.

"All over the ball," he said. "He's wise but he's old. I'm young and fast and I hit hard. Let him say he'll swat me like a fly in the third round. I know I won't be an easy mark. I have the world to win. I know what it is to live in misery."

A native of Uruguay, Evangelista came to Spain two years ago to train with his mentor, an amateur in South America. He emigrated because he couldn't make a living boxing in his country.

Even though he has been fighting since he was a boy in the streets of Montevideo, his face is unmarked.

"I'm starting in Uruguay," he recalled. "I was in the lower depths of poverty."

The Spanish boxing world welcomed the fast South American who punched hard with both

For Impact in First 100 Days

Carter Followed Pollster's Ideas

Nancy Collins
Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, May 4 (UPI).—President Carter's political moves during his first 100 days were suggested in an unpublished 51-page document written in December by Rick Caddell, Mr. Carter's pollster.

Mr. Caddell said that Mr. Carter should use the Democratic National Committee to identify and help staff opposing political campaigns. "One of the best ways... to limit the potential opposition in the future," Mr. Caddell wrote, "is to remove from the job market as many of those with the experience and talent in presidential politics as can be accommodated."

Mr. Carter has adopted many of Mr. Caddell's recommendations, going well beyond the symbolic gestures the pollster suggested. Mr. Caddell also proposed a dramatic energy policy, support for post-card registration and other policies to encourage voter turnout, early action in behalf of welfare reform and government reorganization. A new style of presidential rhetoric that is more candid about the complexity of public issues, and measures to make the Democratic National Committee a political arm of the Carter White House.

er Urges Stronger Law Conduct of Public Officials

By Laura Foreman

WASHINGTON, May 4 (UPI).—President Carter called today for a new ethics law to "reach-reaching safeguards" of public trust by government officials.

Mr. Caddell said that the legislation authorizing a special prosecutor would be permanent and the temporary only in that he would be appointed to investigate a specific allegation of misconduct. He said that different prosecutors might be named as different allegations, if any, arose.

Writing early in December, when Mr. Carter was beginning to announce appointments to his Cabinet, Mr. Caddell argued strongly that the new President should choose new faces for his administration. "Jimmy Carter has given the American people a commitment to bring new, fresh blood to Washington," Mr. Caddell said. "For his own success, it is vital that that commitment be kept."

posed bill on ethics in it would create an office in the Civil Service Commission to regulate and the tightening of controls. It also would existing restrictions "living door" practices former government employees who have entered the government to their new careers.

Mr. Caddell said that the special prosecutor approach "will eliminate all appearance of high-level interference in sensitive investigations and prosecutions. The American people must be assured that no one, regardless of position, is above the law."

Mr. Caddell said in a separate telephone interview that his memo was "just my views." He said that he wanted to offer "some long-term thoughts... and suggestions" to Mr. Carter. His most important idea, Mr. Caddell said, was that "the best politics is the best government."

dition, the officials would act to collection by the act of extensive information at their finances, including income, earned and unearned, gifts worth in \$25, except those from or personal friends; assets and financial transactions in business and organizations; and movements regarding future ent.

WASHINGTON, May 4 (UPI).—Bamas Abdul Khabis and 11 other members of his Hanafi Muslim sect were indicted yesterday for the murder of a young reporter and other acts during the March 2-11 takeover of three buildings here.

Old labels and the old coalition that made up the traditional Democratic party were now obsolete, Mr. Caddell argued. He identified the decline of party strength and membership as the crucial fact of modern political life and as the basis of Mr. Carter's new political opportunities.

phutts said that the legislation would cover 13,000 of-cluding presidential ap-top-level civil servants h-ranking military offi-would not cover Congress adral judiciary.

WASHINGTON, May 4 (UPI).—The 32-count indictment returned by a federal grand jury in D.C. Superior Court included murder charges against all the defendants for the shooting death of Maurice Williams, a reporter for station WJLA.

Mr. Caddell attributed the accomplishments of "our most successful primary opponent, Jerry Brown," to the fact that "he was able to present an ideology that fitted no tradition in a rhetorical style that was refreshing to voters."

oo often officials have to government for a short id then left to accept a private industry, where their primary responsibility to handle contracts with ner employer," the Presi-

Although not all the Hanafis were directly involved in the district building takeover, the grand jury charged all 12 defendants with the murders because it said they were all involved in an alleged conspiracy that resulted in the death.

Mr. Caddell said that there is no longer great significance to the labels "liberal" and "conservative," and he suggested that Mr. Carter appeal to persons who regard themselves as both. He calls it a failure of the campaign that so few conservatives voted for Mr. Carter in November.

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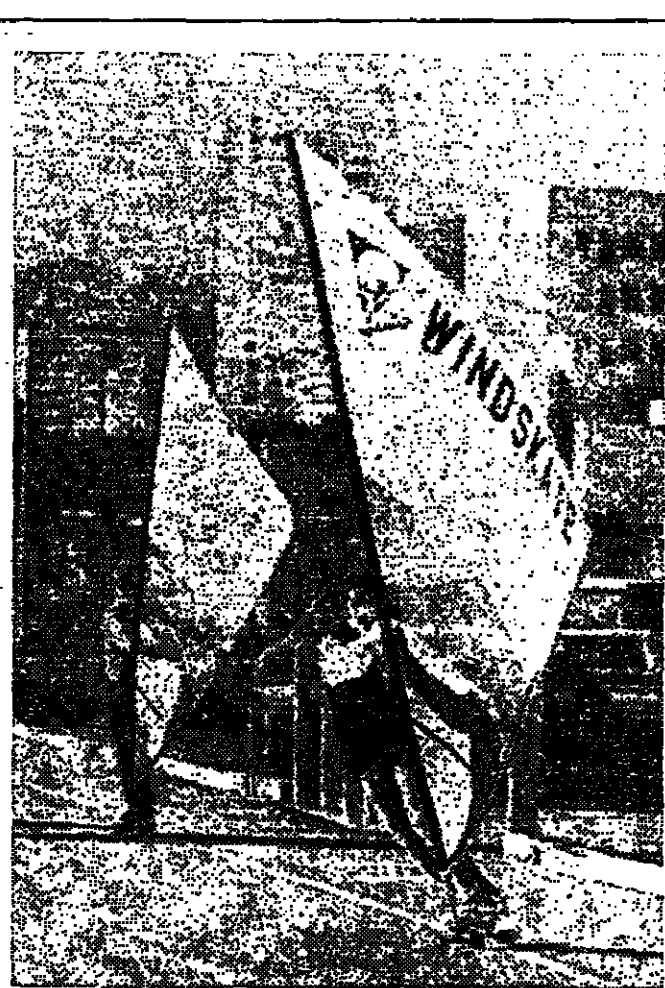
NEW ORLEANS, May 4 (AP).—Rep. Rick Toney, D-La., said today that he was resigning from the House because of vote fraud in his primary election.

Mr. Caddell gave short shrift to the traditional opposition, the Republican party. It "seems bent on self-destruction," he wrote. "We have an opportunity to co-opt many of their [the Republicans'] issue positions and to take away large chunks of their normal presidential coalition," he wrote.

Lipshutz said that those oles included having the l prosecutor appointed by dally impeached court, pos-

He said that he would make a formal announcement in Washington later.

"I wrote a letter to Tip O'Neill [Speaker of the House] and I told him about my resignation," he said. "I told him to keep my seat warm. It was the hardest thing I ever had to do in my life. I've got no guilt feelings about my personal involvement."



GOOD SKATES—Their sail-equipped skateboards rolling along a bike path, two Santa Monica, Calif., youths demonstrate a new twist on the latest U.S. fad.

Panel Finds CIA Spied on Micronesians

Secret Operations
Ordered by U.S. in '73

WASHINGTON, May 3 (UPI).—The Senate Intelligence Committee, acting despite administration "concern," released a finding today that the Central Intelligence Agency over a period of years engaged in clandestine intelligence collection and a three-month bugging operation of Micronesian officials negotiating with the United States on their future status.

A summary of findings said that the Nixon administration first asked the CIA in 1973 to initiate clandestine activities in Micronesia. The CIA then came back the same year and "sought and received" executive permission to assess the possibility of covert actions.

Later, the CIA on its own carried out a three-month "microprene surveillance" on Micronesians without reporting to other executive branch departments or congressional oversight committees, it said. The operation proved "worthless."

CIA's Spying on a Luncheon With Jack Anderson Revealed

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, May 4 (UPI).—Four Central Intelligence Agency operatives moved secretly to tables in the expensive Montpelier Room of the Madison Hotel here around noon on March 17, 1973, as part of what the CIA described as an "extremely sensitive" operation called "Project Muddhen."

The agents were there to watch their boss, CIA director Richard Helms, eat lunch with a man known in the project under the code name of "Brandy." Brandy was nationally syndicated columnist Jack Anderson, who was being spied on by the CIA for three months in an unsuccessful attempt to determine the sources of his news stories.

According to Hamilton Jordan, the President's principal political lieutenant, Mr. Caddell was one of five or six persons whom Mr. Carter asked to write memos after last November's election. "There was no game plan per se," Mr. Jordan said, but rather a variety of ideas proposed by Carter associates.

The suit is pending before U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell, who has ordered the government agencies to answer questions about their spying activities against Mr. Anderson. Judge Gesell has also raised questions about the propriety of the Justice Department's legal representation of various former government officials who might have differing interests in the civil suit.

Additional agents posted outside the hotel during the lunch said they found "no indication of possible hostile countersurveillance—neither patrons nor that establishment's staff exhibited any particular interest toward the director or Brandy."

The details of the spying on the luncheon meeting are included in files that have been turned over to Mr. Anderson under a Freedom of Information request by the columnist. Mr. Helms was aware of the spying at the lunch and had approved it beforehand to make certain that Mr. Anderson was not bugging him.

Obsolete Labels
Old labels and the old coalition that made up the traditional Democratic party were now obsolete, Mr. Caddell argued. He identified the decline of party strength and membership as the crucial fact of modern political life and as the basis of Mr. Carter's new political opportunities.

The notes of the surveillances, made by hand on previously prepared "logs" on which movements

Congress Passes \$4-Billion Plan For Public Works

WASHINGTON, May 4 (UPI).—Congress cleared the first phase of President Carter's economic stimulus package yesterday—a \$4-billion local public works program to create an estimated 160,000 jobs.

Part of the \$31-billion package submitted by Mr. Carter as urgent legislation in January to pick up the sluggish economy, the jobs bill was delayed for nearly two months by a House-Senate dispute over water pollution policy.

The House approved the public works bill yesterday, 335 to 77. The Senate had approved the conference report on Friday, 71 to 14.

The purpose of the jobs program was to create jobs quickly by making grants for local projects already planned that could be constructed within 90 days.

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The Federal Answer

In a time when the increasing forced proximity of humankind is increasing the irritations among races, tribes, religions and cultures, one often hears some degree of autonomy broached, some form of federalism advocated, to ease the strains of incompatibility while maintaining the structure that mounting interdependence demands. But consider the United States—perhaps the most successful attempt at federalism ever launched on such a scale. It does not always work.

For example, air pollution is not a phenomenon that is halted by state or national boundaries, nor has any means been yet devised to alter automobiles as they leave one state and enter another, nor to have genuinely uniform rules that would insure a maximum amount of clean air in every state. The United States has an Environmental Protection Agency that established "clean air" regulations, but the Supreme Court is not altogether certain at this point that the EPA can enforce those regulations on the states.

The technological problem may be new, but the political problem is old. Could one state enslave humans and force another to recognize that slavery, or import the slaves into new territories? A war was fought by the disunited states over such issues. Similarly, in Canada, can French be used on equal terms with English in the Anglophone provinces or in Quebec? Or is that indeed

enough? Should Quebec be free? Could federalism solve the problem of Ulster? Would it be enough to satisfy Scotch or Welsh nationalists?

There was, before partition, talk of federalizing Palestine. There is talk of doing the same in Lebanon and Cyprus. India is federalized—but the central government can impose its own rule on the provinces. There is, in title, a Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which should be federalism carried to the ultimate, but it is in fact a highly centralized state. Even in the United States, the 14th Amendment not only guaranteed the rights of the federal Constitution to the states, but eventually led to a "one man, one vote" decision that could mean an end to the state votes in the Electoral College and, in logic, to a division of the Senate by population rather than by states.

In other words, the federal answer ain't necessarily so. It presents the same problems of local autonomy and regional necessity that the world at large is facing, and to draw the lines is far from easy. It brings up questions of power—that a group of generals, for example, or of commissars or Cabinet members might answer on their own terms. It can enhance rather than modify divisions. Yet, like the faults of democracy and troubles human rights can cause, it remains a better answer than either absolute fission or absolute fusion. Given some rationality (needed for any other issue of politics, religion or economics), it could work.



What, and When, Did We Know?

There they are, on the front page, stars that exploded light-years ago. Indochina. Nixon at the Watergate. Do they still belong to our lives? Would Vietnam be ended now without the burglary? Would the burglary have occurred without the war? That (expensive) war, Nixon used to say, long before he could know that without it he might have survived. That (inaudible) Watergate. General Thien might say, reckoning that without it he might have survived. Cosmic collisions they were, but why should we still care?

True to our frivolous selves, we have yielded more to the less consequential of the memories. There is probably more to be learned now from Indochina than from Nixon, but the former president has been so professionally packaged and promoted: leaked documents to set the stage, snapshots of the television gladiators in training. Will Frost break the man's cool? Will Nixon persevere again for the millions? What did he know and when did he know it?

We have only one question for Richard Nixon: Why did he fail to destroy the tapes that destroyed him? Our working hypothesis is that once he learned that the law denying tax benefits for the donation of presidential documents mentioned "papers" but not tapes, they were worth millions for his retirement. Greed? Not only. Compulsion, too, to test the self against intrusion that most would find unbearable. Like the compulsion that brings him back yet again. Worthier, probably, than the compulsion that drives the rest of us to intrude yet again, and to pay for the chance to leer. Perhaps the tax collector will at last get his arrears.

It seems doubtful but fair that we ask what has been happening in Indochina two years after the helicopters flew off with the refugees

gees dangling from their skirts. I do not really know what has been gained and lost in ordinary lives. In Vietnam, clearly, North has vanquished South. The National Liberation Front that we would not admit to political power has been destroyed more surely by Hanoi than Washington ever dreamed it could be. Northerners are streaming down to manage the reconstruction, dispersing the discontented middle classes, appropriating the consumer goods while denouncing them as alien, and then appealing for trade with the outside world and for foreign investment. Some think the Vietnamese Communists will ask the United States, in talks that began Tuesday, to let the oil companies return to resume exploration in the Mekong Delta. There is an energy crisis in Vietnam. American failure is by no means a Vietnamese success.

In Cambodia, we learn, the Communist purges that are said to have taken hundreds of thousands of lives have been followed by desolation, fear, hunger and disease. What was it that we so disliked about the mercurial Prince Sihanouk? He would not let us invade through the Parrot's Beak that is now the channel of escape for Cambodians fleeing into Vietnam.

And in lovely little Laos, the spartan revolution advances slowly, like everything else. The elites are fleeing to Thailand but the prince whom Americans overthrew and then restored and finally abandoned, Souvanna Phouma, lingers in a special advisory status, deferential and deferred to.

Come to think of it, there is a better question for Nixon and those whom he followed into the Indochina bog: What did he learn about cutting losses and when did he learn it?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Polluted French

The question of what American English is doing to the purity of other languages is again to the fore. This time the scene is Belgium, a land that has had more than its share of linguistic troubles between the Flemish-speakers and French-speaking Walloons. Antoinette Spaak, daughter of former Prime Minister Paul-Henri Spaak and a political figure in her own right, has proposed fining Belgian bureaucrats for using officially certain mongrel phrases now popular in Brussels. If the lady has her way, according to the Journal European Community, a Bel-

gian official would have to pay 65 cents and up for saying *le hot dog* for *le saucisson de Francfort*, or *le disc jockey* when he plainly means *l'animateur des disques*. No one really expects this type of control to make it hit parade but the idea should get attention for the cause. Politics, after all, is in good part *le show biz*—or as Deputy Spaak would have it, *l'industrie du spectacle*. No doubt she will settle for voluntary reform—or, if she can get it, an agreement with American idiom exporters to stop *le dumping*.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Strike in Ulster

Spontaneity and fire, which were lacking in Northern Ireland yesterday, are normally essential for the success of a national protest. But it would be well to assume that the United Ulster Action Council, which called the strike, has resources—of organization, coercion, and rhetoric—still unused. Larnie harbor was closed. The Belfast Telegraph did not appear. Some shopkeepers responded to advice to close their doors. At no time during the day could the Rev.

Ian Paisley show that he had a majority, or even a substantial portion, of loyalists behind him. But if the strike spreads in the next day or two there will be two possible explanations. One is that the waverers have been convinced and that pent-up resentments have found an outlet. The other is that the well-known Belfast tactics of intimidation are working. . . . Thus although the beginnings of the strike may have been less fervent than its organizers hoped, the strike is not yet over.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 5, 1902

LONDON—"The hopeful attitude of the 50ers is, of course, the result of our own modified demands. It is probable that with our enormous resources we might in the end triumph on the lines of unconditional surrender. But the end would be desolation and ineradicable hate and uncertainty far into the unforeseeable future," said the editorial in the Daily News.

Fifty Years Ago

May 5, 1927

LOS ANGELES—Ernest R. Ball, composer of "Mother Machree" and many other popular ballads, died of heart disease in a theatre at Santa Ana just after he came off the stage. Among the other songs of his which were widely sung in America and throughout the world were: "Boy of Mine," "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling," "When the Sands of the Desert Grow Cold," and "Garden of My Heart."

Horsemeat, Manure, Missiles

By Victor Zorza

LONDON.—Even with the inclusion of horsemeat, which some Soviet newspapers have commended to their readers as a new delicacy, the figures for meat production in the Soviet Union so far this year are lower than for the same period last year, and last year they were lower than the year before.

At the height of the shortage, a Moscow newspaper joyfully announced that a large new plant would be built to produce horsemeat sausages, but the jolly note which it struck appeared to be somewhat forced. "Nowadays," it said, "it is rare for a person not to know that horsemeat is good to eat, and that foal's meat is a delicacy."

Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev has not committed himself publicly to a preference for horsemeat, and his recent speeches make it clear that he is determined to solve the problem by more conventional means. The Soviet press announced last year, with a great flourish, a new Brezhnev plan to cure the ills of Soviet agriculture.

Plans like this have been appearing every few years, with monotonous regularity, both under the Brezhnev regime and those of his predecessors. And, as has happened so often before, the new plan is causing more problems than it is solving.

Specialization Plan

The Brezhnev plan, which calls for the "industrialization" of agriculture, aims to set up poultry "factories," pig "complexes," hot-house "combinats," and the like, each of them specializing in a particular type of agricultural produce.

At present, each Soviet collective or state farm, which sometimes embraces several villages, engages in mixed farming. It produces pork, poultry, grain, vegetables, and the like, both for its own members and for sale to the state, which then resells the produce in the cities.

The shift from mixed to specialized farming obviously requires huge amounts of capital for the construction of new facilities, and a good deal of time for the transition from a comparatively backward agricultural economy to one based on modern technology. Brezhnev was aware of this, and the original announcement of the plan warned party officials against proceeding with undue haste and excesses in implementing it—a curse which has attended every major Soviet plan.

Once party officials get a new set of directives from the Kremlin, they come to believe that their promotion depends on how promptly they carry them out. The executives tend to carry out the orders regardless of any limitations imposed by local conditions, while officials who prefer a quiet life tend to shelve the new instructions and carry on as before. There is thus always a tension between these two sets of attitudes whenever a new plan gets under way—and there is always a new plan under way in the Soviet Union.

While warning officials against haste and exerting pressure "from above" in carrying out the Brezhnev plan, the announcement also warned them against attempting to delay it, to mark time, and to take a locally motivated, parochial approach to it. But, since it also demanded that a major step forward should be taken during the current five-year-plan period, it was to be expected that one warning would cancel out the other—which is precisely what has now happened.

Within a few months of launching the plan last year, Brezhnev was reminding officials "once again" that they were running

ahead of themselves. Some farms were getting rid of their own cattle long before the new cattle "complexes" had been built. The private plots on which members of collective farms are allowed to raise a few head of cattle were also being "prematurely" discouraged. But the warning had little effect, and Brezhnev was recently compelled to admit that his words had not been "heeded." He spoke of the "alarming fact" that, while a steady supply of meat was yet to be assured, some farms had stopped altogether the rearing of pigs and poultry.

Last month a Moscow paper provided a telling example from Pskov Province, where the number of farms rearing pigs had fallen from 257 to 166. In one case, thousands of pigs were "liquidated" when the accommodation intended for pigs was adapted to other purposes—and then the building was left empty for five months. Large "complexes" were being built too hastily, and under pressure "from above," in spite of Brezhnev's warnings. Which meant that they would not work economically when they were completed. A new "milk complex" now under construction had no assured supply of fodder for the cows it was going to house. Indeed not a single "complex" in the whole province had taken steps to ensure its own supply of feeding stuffs for its own cattle.

The repeated shortages are due to the repeated harvest failures, which are due to the fundamental weakness of Soviet agriculture as much as to the weather.

It is worth reminding oneself of Brezhnev's domestic problems when the headlines draw attention to superpower issues, to the SALT negotiations over the new marvels of technology, to the expansion of the Soviet Navy. The farm "complexes" also need some of the resources and some of the technology which helps the Soviet Union to secure the attributes of a superpower.

A "complex" with a population of 100,000 hogs, of the kind now being planned, would have to be able to remove 300 tons of manure every day, but the industrial plans make no provision for the production of tank cars and other necessary equipment, a Soviet agricultural journal said. Animal diseases might spread rapidly among such large concentrations of cattle, but here too the provisions are inadequate. "Charged with caring for many thousands of head of cattle," it said, "even

the most conscientious and experienced veterinary physician can do little if his only equipment is a syringe and a thermometer."

Brezhnev has explained that finding the capital for the development of agriculture has not been easy, and that resources for it had to be diverted from other uses. One reason for the present difficulties is that not enough has been diverted from the armed forces. The "industrialization" of agriculture which he has decreed—and the provision of adequate food supplies for the Soviet population, and of enough equipment to remove pig manure—can be carried out only if the resources swallowed up by the military are reduced. There is a logical and economic link between missiles and pig manure.

Silent Invasion of the U.S.

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Carter's Cabinet committee on what to do about the 6 to 8 million illegal aliens in the United States has now sent its recommendations to the White House, and these recommendations raise some fundamental questions of public policy.

For example, it is understood that Secretary of Labor Marshall and Attorney General Bell have proposed that there should be some kind of limited amnesty for aliens—primarily Mexicans—who have entered the United States illegally. It is suggested in the cabinet proposals, according to our information, that those who have been here for five years or good behavior should be given the status of permanent legal residents.

On this basis, these suddenly legalized aliens would be free to bring their immediate families and dependents to the United States, and this is a formidable number—averaging more than five Mexican dependents now residing in Mexico for each illegal Mexican now living in the United States.

Outside of the welfare and race problems in the United States, the illegal movement of Mexicans across the Rio Grande is probably the most complex and poisonous social dilemma facing the Carter administration, and as with welfare, the new officials here do not quite know what to do about it.

Deep Involvement

It is getting deeply involved in the politics and economics of the country. Last year over 700,000 illegal aliens, most of them from Mexico, were arrested in the United States. The departing commissioner of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Gen. Leonard Chapman, former commandant of the Marine Corps, has called it "the silent invasion," and he has done more than any commissioner in recent years to bring this problem to the attention of the Congress and the public, much to the distress of the increasingly powerful Mexican-American political leaders.

Accordingly, he is now leaving his post, which is normal at the change of administrations, but is being replaced by Leonel Castillo, a 27-year-old Mexican-American and former city controller of Houston, Texas, who served with the Peace Corps in the Philippines, and is the state treasurer of the Democratic party in Texas.

Castillo is a highly intelligent

Appearance and Reality

Communism in It

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

ROME.—Western Europe's richest Communist party, in both votes and money, would make an American politician drool. But the illusion that here is a Communist party with "a human face" vanishes the instant Italian party operatives reveal their doctrine on life-and-death questions of world politics.

Indeed, the decision of the Carter administration—although unquestionably backed by Italy's democratic parties—to issue its manifesto of noninvolvement in the political "processes" of Western allies harboring Communist parties, may have come with undue haste and exaggerated emphasis. Party leaders here make preposterous claims out of it ("Carter" is looking at Italian reality in a new way," one told us).

More important, the party's real view of the U.S.-Soviet struggle, offered with refreshing candor, is chillingly anti-American, yet the Carter "noninvolvement" policy issued April 7 now makes it difficult for the United States to advertise that fact without violating its own edict.

Human Rights

Thus, Sergio Segre, a leading party specialist in foreign affairs and member of the ruling Central Committee, found himself unable to say whether the United States or the Soviet Union gives the "higher expression" to human rights. Calling it a "senseless comparison," Mr. Segre told us in a rebuke to Mr. Carter that any U.S.-Soviet "confrontation" on human rights was "to be avoided at all costs"—such as pitting the condition of American blacks against the plight of Soviet dissidents.

How about imperialism, a much-favored slander against the United States? We asked Mr. Segre to consider not just Soviet military control of Eastern Europe but also current Soviet activities in southern Africa and elsewhere, compared to last year's flat refusal by the United States to get involved in Angola.

The response was quick and confident: "Even your own officials like [UN Ambassador Andrew] Young and President Carter himself have said that Communist troops in Angola created stability, and that is not imperialism."

Routine Disclaimer

As for Eastern Europe, Mr. Segre told us, Moscow has troops there as part of the Warsaw Pact, just as the United States has troops in Western Europe as part of NATO. But he was asked, is not the purpose of Soviet troops in East Germany, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia to guarantee Moscow's military con-

trol and economic domination of those countries?

"There is a question function Soviet troops in Eastern Europe," Mr. Segre added, the party's claim on the Soviet of Prague in 1968.

Embroidering thatception of imperialism, choli, an articulate, executive committee with growing influence party's foreign policy came close to equating berap in NATO peralism."

"Certainly the American has conditioned development of Western Europe," "The prevalence of a terasia, American a NATO uses American European. And we about the CIA open hearings in your obvious reference to U.S. help for democ in past Italian elect And Soviet imperial is no element of peralism in Eastern said: "Imperialism focuses the life of a e repeated Mr. Segre's Soviet-Cuban interve gola. "Even the U.S. ted in the last few Cuban troops in Ang an element of su demoralization."

Act of Fa

Given these con swallow the Commu new doctrine on should they ever a here, the Commu continue Italy's NATO ship but press hard a solecism" of both quires a staggering If much else is Italy's second larg fact emerged from e sions in the well-app headquarters: The on NATO, which developed until ju March, 1975, party a was widely advertise summer's election seems to rest on a to hot air.

Considering the p torped view of the struggle, its pledge continued membership is not principled. R another tactic to a acceptable to the W ed Italian middle clas pital for votes—tactic other political areas, have damaged the p ing class base, trigger tially serious inner-p over future strategy for the moment slow toward power.

Silent Invasion of the U.S.

By James Reston

and widely respected public servant, who came to Washington after the Carter inauguration to lobby for more Mexican-American jobs in the administration, and made such a good personal impression here that Carter tapped him to head the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Nevertheless, this has been a controversial appointment. Some unions in Texas have opposed his appointment, as they said in a telegram to President Carter, on the ground that "we firmly believe he condones the hiring of illegal aliens, which has caused high unemployment to the citizens of Texas."

Criminal Penalties

Other unions have opposed him on the ground that he opposes a policy of criminal penalties for employers who hire illegal aliens, and is also opposed to nonconfidential identity cards that would enable employers to be sure that they were employing legal rather than illegal workers.

In short, despite the general approval of Castillo's intelligence and personality, even some of President Carter's principal advisers feel that there is a conflict here between Castillo's personal interest in the welfare of the Mexicans in this country, and the national interest in getting control of the illegal alien problem and reforming the whole immigration system.

Castillo is not the main issue. He has lived on the border and has some good ideas about how to improve the administration and surveillance of the border

patrols, but the mal controlling "the silen lies in denying jobs, and making sure that can identify them and risk legal punishment employ them. Beyond is the larger quesio kind of immigration country needs in the of the century—whetho is to be establisho by law, and e whether it is to be illegal aliens, who a amnesty, and then a bring their dependent United States.

It is obviously easie the problem than to but for the first time tion the government i the verge of doing about it.

The pressure from not decreasing but Its population has alim from 20 million in 19 60 million now, and projections of its ow ment will be over 120 the end of the centu no effective social seant employment insurance, matter how much Presi tilio tries to cooperat i dent Carter, he can his unemployed from e personal interest in the welfare of the Mexicans in this country, and the national interest in getting control of the illegal alien problem and reforming the whole immigration system.

Castillo is not the main issue. He has lived on the border and has some good ideas about how to improve the administration and surveillance of the border

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MAKING THE ROUNDS—Vienna's famed eel in the Prater park is framed by chestnut and blossoms to celebrate spring's arrival.

Promise on Arab Boycott Unchecked by White House

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

WASHINGTON, May 4.—President Carter announced yesterday a delicate compromise between the Arab nations' rare against Israel.

House, an influential group and three Jewish community or have agreed to support that puts the strongly on record boycott. But the leaves many of the nes to be decided Commerce Department.

ment enables the nistration to avoid a damaging confrontation firms operating the East had feared anti-boycott legislation expanding Arab world. They t to the White House

House Prodded same time, Jewish their allies in Con-reminded the White Mr. Carter promised boycott action during n.

business Roundtable, bership includes the of some of the na- corporations, agreed merican Jewish Com- American Jewish and the Anti-Defama- the civil rights al Brith-on amend- boycott bill now be- by the Senate. Carter said that he ly recommend con-approval

U.S. firm from do business with Is- condition of winning a Arab world.

it a U.S. company from cooting another U.S. Arab business. This as maintain a blacklist caused of helping Israel's development. American iding Ford, Xerox and are blacklisted in the

U.S. firms from supply- it-related information, pie, a U.S. company quires about the U.S. merical relations with the connection between s and Israel.

bit U.S. companies from that none of the mer- or components in a was made in Israel—the "negative certification" the bill passes, U.S. a supply only positive on. For example, a; that all the goods were the United States. letters of credit with

negative requirements would also be outlawed. These documents are used in the international transfer of funds in business transactions. Traditionally, the bank certifies to the customer in the Arab world that none of the goods covered by the letter of credit was produced in Israel.

Discrimination Barred The proposed legislative language also bars all forms of religious or ethnic discrimination arising from a foreign boycott.

The agreement announced yesterday was worked out within the last two weeks after the House passed a tough anti-boycott measure.

The compromise deftly avoids a resolution of the difficult question of regulating the behavior of U.S. firms operating in the Arab world. U.S. companies have contracts worth billions of dollars to build pipelines, refineries, petrochemical plants, airports, industrial complexes and various projects in Arab nations.

Saudi Arabia is the key market and the focus of the arguments centering on boycott legislation. Saudi Arabian law bars the entrance of goods made by companies on the Arab blacklist, such as Xerox and Ford.

The House-passed bill, businessmen argued, would have made it illegal for U.S. firms to comply with the Arab blacklist. For example, the businessmen argued, the House bill could have compelled a U.S. firm to bring Xerox machines into Saudi Arabia. But that country's laws would stop the shipment at the docks or the airport. Squabbled between U.S. and Saudi law, U.S. firms' activities in the Arab nation would have been crippled.

© Los Angeles Times.

U.S.-Cuba Cruise To End Long Ban

NEW YORK, May 4 (Reuters).—The first direct transport link between the United States and Cuba in 16 years was announced today—and the credit for putting the deal together was given to a cellist.

Carras, a Greek shipping line with two cruise ships, today said that its 11,683-ton liner Daphne will leave New Orleans on May 15 on a six-day Caribbean cruise that will include a two-day stop at Havana. On May 25, the Daphne will leave New York for another six-day cruise with a Havana stop.

A Carras spokesman said the agreement to allow the Daphne to dock at Havana was arranged by Christine Walerska, a cellist who was the first U.S. concert artist to be invited to Cuba. She played in Havana in 1975, and at that time sought to persuade Cuban leader Fidel Castro to allow cruise ships from the United States to land.

Only the Opening Stage

Peres Warns Against Hoping For a 'Miracle' in Geneva

By H.D.S. Greenway

TEL AVIV, May 4 (WP).—Israel's acting Prime Minister, Shimon Peres, warned yesterday against attaching a "miracle type" importance to the reconvening of the Geneva conference on the Middle East, but he said he understood the political and psychological need to begin the process of peace negotiations.

"If we raise expectations that later we cannot fulfill we shall become the victims of our own exaggeration," Mr. Peres told The Washington Post.

"Yet the Geneva conference may fulfill both a political and psychological need that somewhere, somehow we start something. It is very much for that reason that Israel has never asked to postpone either the date or the idea of a Geneva conference," he said.

Mr. Peres said Geneva should be seen as the opening stage for negotiations and that it should be understood that "we cannot produce miracles overnight." Going to Geneva should not be

considered a ceremonial act but as the "official and formal starting point for negotiations," he said. "While not wanting to exaggerate the importance of Geneva, I see no reason to belittle it either," he said.

One Consensus

When asked about President Carter's recent statement that there was a consensus among the Middle East nations, Mr. Peres said, "I can see one consensus existing in the Middle East and it is a wish to put an end to wars and to reduce the war machines. I do not believe that any war has solved anything in the Middle East."

Although the desire to reach a "negotiated and peaceful settlement is today deeper and larger than ever before," he said, "we still have to negotiate a very complex set of issues." He also did not believe that anybody would claim there was a consensus between Arabs and Israelis on the major issues.

Mr. Peres, who is also Israel's defense minister, took over as acting Prime Minister last week after Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's decision to step down following his involvement in a financial scandal.

Last week, after his meeting with Jordan's King Hussein, Mr. Carter said that it would be better not to have a Geneva conference "unless we see some strong possibility for a substantial achievement" beforehand. An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Israel would rather postpone Geneva than go to a conference that had not been well prepared.

Although some Israelis have expressed dismay at recent statements by the Carter administration concerning a return to 1967 borders and a Palestinian homeland, Mr. Peres said he was convinced that the United States had not formed a definite peace plan of their own and that there was a basic understanding that any settlement would be reached through negotiations and not by imposition.

Floods in Recife

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 4 (AP).—An estimated 15,000 persons have fled their homes before rising flood waters in the northeastern Brazilian city of Recife and emergency supplies were rushed to the city, civil defense officials said.

'I Let Down the Country,' Nixon Says on TV

(Continued from Page 1)

He said he resisted for two weeks before finally deciding he had to dismiss Haldeman and Ehrlichman on April 30, 1973, because he was "concerned" about them and their families and "I felt that they in their hearts felt they were not guilty."

He described a tearful scene in which he prefaced his resignation instructions to Ehrlichman by telling the aide, "I hoped, I almost prayed, I wouldn't wake up this morning."

Accordingly, Mr. Nixon theorized that his actions had not been illegal or unconstitutional because his motives had been rooted in humanitarian impulses.

Obstruction of justice, he contended, requires evidence of corrupt intention. "No, I did not have a corrupt motive," he declared.

Mr. Nixon appeared stunned when Mr. Frost, who had studied the obstruction statute just before beginning the Watergate questioning last April 13, spoke with authority on the law and said that proof of criminality rested solely on a showing that actions had a corrupt purpose, whatever the personal motive.

But Mr. Nixon clung to his own interpretation of the law throughout the interview, asserting that "political containment is not a corrupt motive" and only grudgingly making one concession after another of "bad judgments" under cross-questioning by Mr. Frost.

The former president asserted, for instance, that he never had authorized the payment of hush money demanded by Howard Hunt, the former CIA agent who recruited the Watergate burglary team.

When Mr. Frost recited 16 Nixon quotes from a March 21, 1973, tape recording—including "Get the million bucks; it would seem to me that would be worthwhile"—Mr. Nixon accused the interviewer of "reading them out of context."

The debate raged until Mr. Frost asked of the hush money, "Why didn't you stop it?" "It's possible... it's a mistake that I didn't stop it," Mr. Nixon conceded.

Similarly, Mr. Frost questioned the former president's apparent coaching of Haldeman and Dean to skirt perjury, recalling that Mr. Nixon had said such things as, "Just be damned sure you say, 'I don't remember. I can't recall.'"

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JFK's Car Retired From U.S. Fleet

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP).—The 1961 Lincoln Continental convertible in which President John Kennedy was riding when he was assassinated in 1963 has been retired from the fleet of presidential limousines.

It has been returned to the Ford Motor Co. for future display in a museum, but it may remain in a company warehouse for a few years.

A Ford spokesman said that the company will probably wait to display it until the late president's two children, Caroline, 19, and John Jr., 16, are both older because "we don't want to capitalize on the tragedy of the situation."

South Korean Said Killed in DMZ Incident

SEOUL, May 4 (NYT).—A South Korean infantryman was killed and another was wounded yesterday when they were fired upon by North Korean soldiers along the Demilitarized Zone, the UN command announced here today.

The announcement said that the incident occurred about 45 miles north of Seoul, along the central part of the zone that divides the South from the North. It was the first such incident since August, when two U.S. Army officers were axed to death by North Koreans at Panmunjom truce village.

The UN command said that the shooting took place at the southern tip of the 4,000-yard-wide strip of land meandering the waist of the Korean peninsula.

There were indications, it said, that the North Koreans were hiding on the northern side and firing AK-47 automatic rifles. The U.S.-led UN command has requested a meeting of the military Armistice Commission tomorrow to discuss the incident. So far, the Communist side has not responded to the call.

(North Korea tonight denied the incident, according to Reuters. A broadcast by radio Pyongyang, monitored in Tokyo, said that North Korean military personnel had neither crossed the Demilitarized Zone nor shot at the South Korean soldiers.)

According to NATO Estimates

Soviet Defense Outlays Rising 5% a Year

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, May 4 (IHT).—Soviet defense expenditures are rising annually by at least 5 per cent, according to the latest estimates of senior NATO officials.

They also calculate that between 11 and 13 per cent of the Soviet gross national product is currently being spent on arms. Previous intelligence reports suggested that 7 per cent of the GNP was used in this way.

Among NATO's 15 members, only the United States spends anywhere near the Soviet figures. The preliminary estimate for U.S. defense spending this year is 5.9 per cent of the GNP. Britain's is 5.1 per cent, and France, West Germany and Canada are 3.8 per cent, 3.4 per cent and 2 per cent, respectively.

Spare-Parts Spending During the last 10 years, Soviet spending on spare parts is calculated to have risen more rapidly than total expenditures and almost twice as fast as personnel costs. Western experts say that this trend reflects the increasing volume and complexity of Soviet armaments.

Most of the rest of this accelerated spending by Moscow is for the strategic missile forces and the expanding Soviet Navy.

Expenditures on missiles by the Russians have undergone several fluctuations, depending on the progress of the production programs. The amounts allocated to missiles in 1970 represented 11 per cent of overall military spending. In 1972, it was down to 7 per cent but reached a peak of 14 per cent last year when the latest strategic weapon programs were launched.

Western experts regard this trend as the most worrisome because it corroborates persistent intelligence reports that Moscow has embarked on a new family of nuclear weapons with more refined systems for delivering them.

Expenditure on the navy has increased at the same pace as overall spending since 1970 (it

16 Poles Given German Asylum

BONN, May 4 (AP).—Sixteen Polish defectors, who have German relatives, have been granted permission to enter West Germany from Denmark, the Foreign Ministry said here today.

Another 10 have applied for permission to enter West Germany, but no decision has been made on their requests, the ministry said.

A total of 27 Poles decided last weekend against returning home from Copenhagen. They were on a charter tour to watch a soccer match between Poland and Denmark, Danish officials said.

15 East Germans Get Right to Live in U.K.

LONDON, May 4 (Reuters).—About 15 East Germans, mostly women, who want to marry Britons and live here will be allowed to leave East Germany, the Foreign Office announced today.

The Foreign Office spokesman could give no details of the East Germans who had been waiting several months for permission, but he said that they were all the outstanding cases of this kind.

maintains an 13 per cent share of the total. Much of this increase, Western officials say, is attributable to increased outlays for ballistic missiles, submarine programs and, more recently, for naval aviation programs. Worrisome though these assessments of Moscow's strength may be, the cost has deep consequences for the Soviet economy. Experts have estimated that around 20 per cent of the Soviet industrial output and one-third of the output in the mechanical engineering industries goes toward defense.

In addition, a strength of almost 5 million men within the armed forces and paramilitary personnel deprives the productive economy of more than 4 per cent of the available working population (8 per cent of the male working population) at a time when there is a serious shortage of manpower.

Observers also point out that the magnitude of research and development efforts allocated by the Russians to the military sector slackens the modernization of production in other areas of the economy.

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ART

Andrew Wyeth Comes to Europe for the First Time

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, May 4 (AP)—Andrew Wyeth, 60, perhaps the most popular serious artist in the United States, is in Europe for the first time. Why? "Well, I've never been invited before."

Wyeth is in Paris to be admitted as a foreign associate member of the Académie des Beaux-Arts. The ceremony took place this afternoon at the Institut de France.

The artist, in fact, has spent nearly all of his life in Chadds Ford, Pa., where he was born, and in Cushing, Maine, where he has a farm and spends the summers. These two places have also provided him with the subject matter of all of his work, some 120 tempera paintings and several thousand drawings and watercolors.

Wyeth is a painter of introspective mood, working in a naturalistic idiom which quite often goes into considerable detail. But this "realism" has to do with light as much as with the careful rendering of the grain in a wooden door, and the light, along with the representation of space (the way he trims space in a sense), gives the often striking feeling of mood that one associates with Wyeth's work—a subdued, lyrical vision of life's beauty and its limitations.

One might, then, expect Wyeth

to be a person full of courteous reserve, and this is the case.

"We got here late Saturday night, about 11:25," he said. "We came in on Concord from Washington, D.C., had a very pleasant trip flying 14 miles an hour, 600,000 feet up."

A slip of the tongue or a moment of distraction, but it seemed to indicate that while Wyeth is politely attentive to the claims of the great modern machine, he does not mean to have that much empathy with it.

The issue of modernity in art does not really touch him either:

Social Security Funds Missed by Computer

BOSTON, May 4 (AP)—A computer error has sent 150,000 Social Security checks to the wrong addressees and the Social Security Administration says it is not sure which ones went out wrong.

Robert Walsh, spokesman for the Social Security Administration in Boston, said yesterday that the computer sent the checks to the home addresses it had on file instead of to the recipient's banks. "Some people may not be living at their listed address and may not have any idea that their checks were not sent to their banks," he added. "The problem is, we don't know where these people are."

"I've always considered myself so far behind that I'm ahead. For a long time they seemed to think I was behind; I think now that they might catch up with me, but I'm not too certain."

Basically, he has always been a loner, one who learned his craft from his father, who was an illustrator, and developed his art in rural isolation according to his own private sensibility and perspectives. This does not mean that he ignores or despises other approaches to art, and he says he likes the work of a Jackson Pollock, a Franz Kline or a Henry Moore.

As for the photo-realists: "My main objection to their work is that it's unemotional. The camera has taken over."

Emotional Content

The emotional content of his own work, together with his outstanding draft, no doubt explains the wide success it enjoys. A recent retrospective of his work at

the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York (November, 1976, to January) had lines winding down the avenue and attracted 400,000 people.

The artist's caution and reserve give him a certain "inscrutable" quality, but a word here or there suggests where the roots of the emotion may lie—in a carefully protected world of fantasy. Something in his approach to the world suggests Robert Frost, and not only the New England setting. Frost's name is the first

\$212,000 for Commode

MONTE CARLO, May 4 (Reuters)—A black lacquer ornate commode made for the apartment of Queen Marie-Antoinette in the Palace of Versailles was sold at auction here last night for \$212,131. It was bought by a Paris antique dealer who paid \$161,823 for an ornate secretary made by the same cabinet-maker, Jean-Henri Riesener.

one he mentions when asked about his literary affinities.

"I'm a romanticist," Wyeth said. One thing, he said, that made him accept the invitation to Paris and the honor that has been bestowed upon him was "the beautiful uniform they were making for me; something in deep blue velvet with bayberry leaves, very Napoleonic III although David designed it, very handsome, and it fits like a glove."

Second American

Wyeth is the second American artist to receive this honor. The other was John Singer Sargent. Tomorrow, Andrew Wyeth and his sons Nicolas and Jamie, who accompanied him on the only transatlantic journey of his life, take off for London on their way back to Chadds Ford.

He may never come again, he is happy about the strong likelihood that a large exhibition of his works may find its way to France in the course of the next two or three years.



Andrew Wyeth in Paris's Place Vendôme

DINING IN FLORENCE: Good Eating in an Artisans' Quart

By Naomi Barry

FLORENCE (AP)—Antique dealer Beppe Bellini created the International Antiques Fair of Florence a dozen years ago, acts as unofficial host of the city, serves as the local chief gourmet and writes cookbooks.

Bellini is a knowledgeable guide, and his current favorite restaurant is the Drago Verde in the modern quarter of San Frediano, an area of small artisans which tourists rarely see. The restaurant opened three years ago as

a family-run trattoria for the neighborhood.

Word spread that thoughtful, inventive cooking was going on and the restaurant has been taken over by more affluent citizens who are eager to eat well at prices which, even though they have risen to cover the costs of the increasingly more ambitious cuisine, are still relatively modest. For 6,000 to 7,000 lire (about 900 lire to the dollar), you will be served an ample meal.

Taste of Everything

The Florentine has a penchant for a little taste of everything. A meal at the Drago Verde begins with an assortment of antipasto.

The table is covered: Miniature vol-au-vents filled with bits of pure pork sausage and creamy stracciatella cheese. Fried rectangles of polenta spread with chopped chicken livers, capers and anchovies. There are dishes of marinated eggplant. Pizzette are topped with mozzarella, capers, tomato and anchovies. Crostini—small toast rounds—hold slices of German sausage and fontina cheese.

The favorite in this group is a delicious tidbit misnamed a soufflé. It is a small ball of potato mashed with egg, grated parmesan and freshly ground nutmeg enclosing a heart of gorgonzola, rolled in bread crumbs and deep fried.

The second course is a continuation of Florentine generosity.

It consists of three sorts of pasta or two types of pasta and a risotto. Mamma Sonia's specialty is the Seven Ps. The pasta is short stubby penne and the sauce includes pancetta (bacon), pecorino (sheep cheese), pomodoro (tomato), peperoncino (crushed hot chili pepper), porro (leek), and parmigiano (parmesan).

Other choices in the triptych are spaghetti Sicilia whose sauce of eggplant, tomatoes and peperoncino is an evocation of Sicily; tagliatelli with mushrooms; rigatoni with clams and sweet sausage; riso granchioso.

An unusual main dish is the bocconcini primavera. Thin slices of veal scallops are covered with

a slice of mortadella omelet which is a pancake filled with rot, onion, and celery tops are rolled and basted with toothpicks, brushed with oil and white pan is covered and are cooked over gas about three quarters. At moment of service are cut into five pieces, a plateful of pop into the mouth.

The house wine is San Polo, a Chianti. There is a backyard terrace makes the Drago Verde the few restaurants where you can dine in fine weather.

Fennel Alla Coda
1 pound fennel (or length pasta).
2 sautee (Italian) 35 grams butter.
1 cup cream.
1 peperoncino (Crushed, crushed).

Handful of tiny stars. Peel the sautee. ly in butter. Add the pasta which has al dente in boiling and drained. Swirl in As soon as heated, s plates.

Drago Verde, 64 Via Telephone: 224.002. days. Average price 7,000 lire.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Birgit Nilsson will sing the title part in Strauss's "Elektra" and Carlos Kleiber will conduct the work for the first time at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, in a revival of the work at the London house on May 6. Gwyneth Jones will sing Chrysothemis with the company for the first time, and others in the cast are Martha Salmay, in her debut with the company, as Klytemnestra, Charles Craig as Aegisthus and Donald McIntyre as Orestes. Elijah Moshinsky will stage the work in the sets and costumes of Isabelle Lambert. Other performances are scheduled for May 10, 14, 19 and 23.

The Paris Opera will complete its mounting of Mozart's five major operas with a new production of "The Magic Flute" that will have its first performance May 13. Karl Böhm will conduct, Horst Zankl will stage the work, and the sets and costumes will be by the Viennese artist Arle Brauer. The opening cast will

have Kiri Te Kanawa as Pamina, Horst Zankl as Tamino, Eda Moser as Queen of the Night, William Workman as Papageno, Martti Tavela as Sarastro and Theo Adam as the Speaker. A total of 11 performances are scheduled through June 23, including cast changes that will bring Kurt Moll as Sarastro, Siegmund Nimsgern as the Speaker and Hermann Frey as Papageno at some later performances.

Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier" will have a new production May 15 at the Hamburg State Opera with Horst Stein conducting, August Everding as stage director and Andreas Reinhardt responsible for sets and costumes. The cast will be headed by Leonie Rysanek as the Marchallin, Kurt Moll as Ochs, Hanna Schwarz as Octavian, Ernst Gutstein as Papageno, Jutta-Renate Ihloff as Sophie and Juan Lloveras as the Italian tenor. The second performance, on May 18, will have Luciano Favaretto as the tenor.

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TEL: (070) 65 75 30
Attn: Mr. J.W. Rider

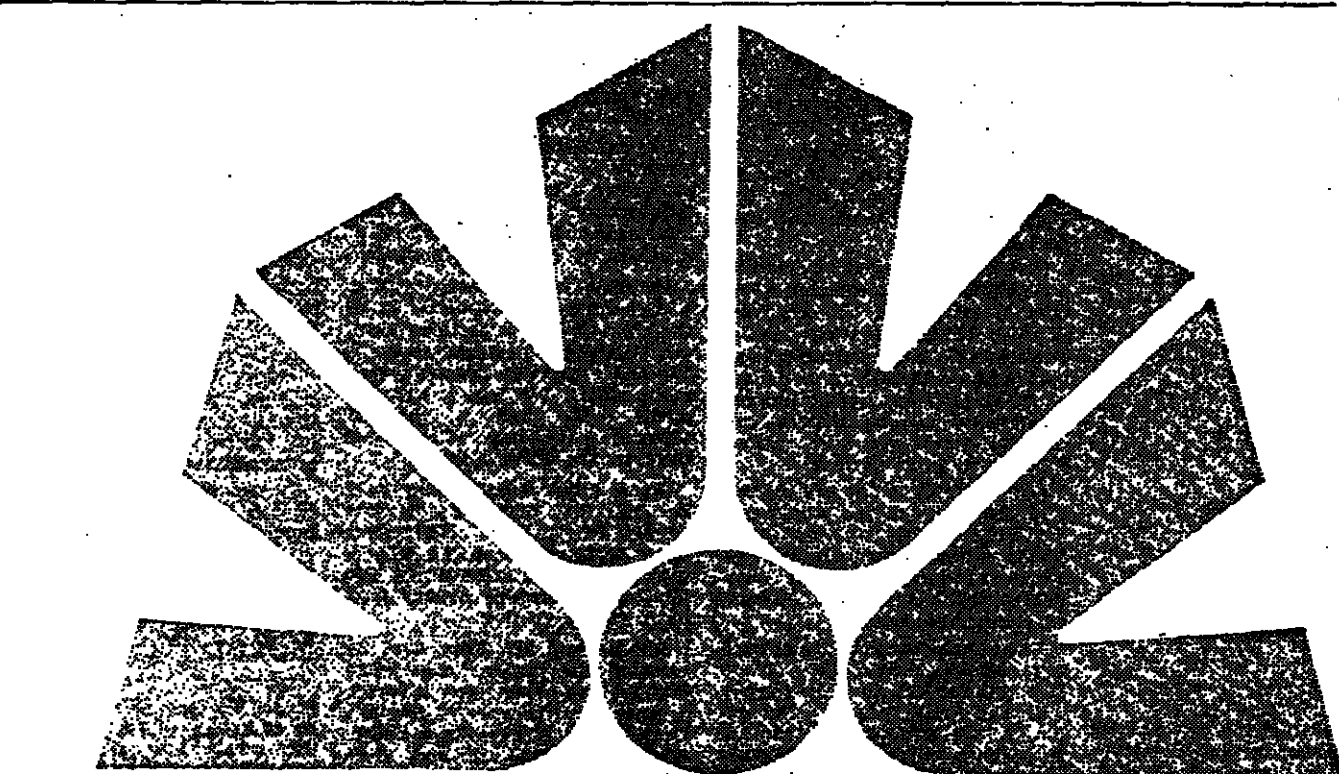
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**BANCO DI ROMA - BANCO HISPANO AMERICANO
COMMERZBANK - CREDIT LYONNAIS**

مكتبة من الكتب

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Summit

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Economic Analysis Burns Gains Influence With Carter

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, May 4 (WP).—There is no game that Washington prefers to "winners and losers." And after the first 100 days of the Carter administration, it is clear that one of the main "losers" is the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Charles Schultz, the highly respected former director of the budget in the Lyndon Johnson era.

Mr. Schultz has lost out in at least three key areas of economic policy. He favored retaining the \$50 rebate which Mr. Carter abandoned, he proposed a voluntary but firm wage-price policy, while Mr. Carter opted for something softer, and although he was concerned about the inflationary impact of the energy program, Mr. Schultz was denied a main role in formulating that program.

The "winners" most often mentioned are Bert Lance, director of the Office of Management and Budget, and Michael Blumenthal, Treasury secretary.

There is no doubt that Mr. Lance has the President's ear whenever he wants it. He began very early to get uneasy about the tax rebate (devised by Mr. Schultz), and he lobbied hard against any anti-inflation device that might offend the business community. Mr. Blumenthal is not that close in, although he lined up with Mr. Lance and against Mr. Schultz on the rebate issue.

But the real winner is Arthur Burns, the 73-year-old chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, whose term as chairman (but not as a member) expires next Jan. 31.

Mr. Carter's economic policy, with its emphasis on inflation rather than unemployment as the major problem, bears a closer resemblance to the cautious stance of Mr. Burns than to the philosophy of Mr. Burns's longtime staff aide, Charles Schultz.

This does not please Democratic liberals, who find the name Arthur Burns a synonym for "tight money," "high interest rates" and "slow growth." Mr. Carter indulged in some of this rhetoric during the campaign. But increasingly, even

devotees of full employment, like Sen. Hubert Humphrey, show a deference to Mr. Burns.

The chairman, as he is called by many, has become a Washington institution in his own time. Although he is well along in years, Mr. Burns is intellectually sharp as ever, and a seven-day-a-week workaholic.

Mr. Burns first came to Washington in 1953 as President Dwight Eisenhower's chief economic adviser. He is a master politician who has outwitted and outlasted countless congressmen and fellow Federal Reserve Board governors. He has never hesitated to offer his views about White House fiscal policy, but he bristles at the first sign of White House interference with monetary policy.

Initially, despite his pre-inaugural assurance that he could work with Mr. Carter toward a 6-per-cent real growth rate in 1977, Mr. Burns was left out of the top policy meetings. President Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon and Ford had all met regularly with him or his predecessor, William McChesney Martin.

Now, that is all changed. The \$50 rebate is killed, and Mr. Carter echoes what Mr. Burns said in the first place—it is not needed. A regular monthly meeting with the President and his chief advisers (no subordinates) has gotten under way. So the Burns view that the Carter team had originally mis-diagnosed the state of the economy, and then prescribed the wrong medicine, now gets a respectful hearing at the White House.

The natural question to arise out of all of this is whether Mr. Carter might offer Mr. Burns reappointment as chairman next year. (Mr. Burns, of course, could stay on the board, if he chose, until his 14-year term expires Jan. 31, 1984.) The first 100 days show that Mr. Carter and Mr. Burns have a lot in common. They are both conservative on economic issues and liberal on humanitarian ones. If Mr. Carter finds it politically useful to hang onto Mr. Burns' worldwide prestige, economic issues will not divide them.

NYSE Balks At Giving Data to SEC

Agency Seeking Facts On Foreign Accounts

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP-DJ).

The New York Stock Exchange has told the Securities and Exchange Commission it is opposed to a proposal which would allow the SEC to obtain more data about European accounts at U.S. brokerage houses.

The Big Board, in a comment filed with the commission in Washington yesterday, said the proposed measure would, among other things, cause Europeans and other foreign investors desiring secrecy to "divert their transactions—legitimate or otherwise—to markets outside the jurisdiction of U.S. regulatory authorities." This would mean a loss of business for U.S. markets and securities firms, the exchange added.

The SEC rule, proposed last February, would require all U.S. brokers to elicit an agreement from customers that they would supply to the SEC, on request, the identities of the beneficial owners of their accounts.

The measure would be directed primarily at gathering more data on European investors because much of their U.S. trading is done in the names of their bankers. Data about the beneficial ownership of U.S. accounts already is obtainable by the SEC through subpoena.

If, under the SEC proposal, a customer declined to enter into the disclosure agreement, he effectively would be barred from placing any securities orders in the United States.

The stock exchange suggested that the SEC "urge the establishment of an intergovernmental task force which would attempt to reach an agreement with foreign governments regarding the disclosure of necessary information under clearly defined guidelines."

Italy's Trade in Deficit

ROME, May 4 (Reuters).

Italy had a provisional trade deficit in March of \$63 billion (about \$21 million), the government said today. This compares with a deficit of \$68 billion in February.

SEC Says Occidental Operated Secret Units

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, May 4 (NTT).

The Securities and Exchange Commission charged yesterday that Occidental Petroleum had set up two secret companies in Europe and funneled profits from them into clandestine Swiss bank accounts and secret cash bribes for illegal campaign contributions.

The regulatory agency accused Occidental of distributing more than \$650,000 in illegal gifts, payments, entertainment expenses and political contributions in this country and abroad, between 1969 and 1975. The amount is more than \$400,000 higher than the company acknowledged in a list of payments after a company audit last year.

Armand Hammer, Occidental's chairman, was convicted in late 1975 of making \$54,000 in unlawful contributions to the campaign of former President Richard Nixon.

His attorneys said that he was suffering from a grievous heart ailment, and after he appeared in court here last spring in a wheelchair, a federal judge granted his plea that he not be sent to prison because of poor health. He was fined \$3,000. Within a short time, Mr. Hammer had left his wheelchair and has continued his role as company chairman.

The new SEC charges were contained in court documents filed by the agency in conjunction with a consent decree in which Occidental was enjoined from making any further false entry in its books and from making unlawful payments.

Occidental issued a statement at its headquarters here acknowledging the consent decree, but said it was not an admission of guilt "with respect to any issue of law or fact raised in the SEC's complaint."

According to the SEC, Occidental maintained two "off-the-books" companies in Europe that were not acknowledged in the company's filings with the agency and that these companies generated profits of at least \$220,000.

According to John Carleton, chief of the SEC branch that brought the charges, Occidental was also charged with distributing at least \$400,000 in illegal or otherwise questionable payments to foreign political leaders, government officials and officials or

Rally Widens, Trade Active On Big Board

U.S. Sees Growth Rate At 7% Annual Rate

NEW YORK, May 4 (NTT).

Strength in blue chips and glamour kept the stock market advance going today as prices closed broadly higher in active trading. Analysts attributed the upswing to recent government figures showing the business climate is improving.

Today, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said he is reasonably optimistic about the economy, adding he anticipated second-quarter growth will be at an annual rate of 7 per cent in real terms. But he also said business investment is increasing "too slowly" and is a cause for concern.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 7.13 points at 3 p.m., ended with a gain of 6.53 at 940.72.

Volume totaled 23.33 million shares compared with 21.95 million yesterday.

Babcock & Wilcox was down 1.2 to 43 7/8 after a gain of 2 1/2 yesterday. Wall Street sources reported that several large blocks of B & W stock were bought through a single broker by J. Ray McDermott—which had no comment on the reports. B & W has been fighting a tender offer by United Technologies. Today, B & W filed a suit against McDermott.

United Technologies was up 1 1/4 at 39 1/8 and McDermott was up 3 3/4 at 55.

Sambor's was off 3/4 to 14 after reporting no change in first-quarter net.

American Telephone, the most active issue, was ahead 3/4 to 66 1/8. A federal appeals court has stayed its own decision making it easier for telephone company customers to install their own equipment so the telephone companies could appeal the decision to the Supreme Court.

IBM rose 1 1/2 to 262 3/4, General Electric 1 1/8 to 55 1/8 and Du Pont 1 3/4 to 126 3/4. Texas Instruments advanced 1 5/8 to 83 and Digital Equipment 7 3/8 to 39 1/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed higher in fairly active trading. The index was up 0.50 at 113.55.

Saudi IMF Loan Seen Under \$4 Billion

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, May 4 (WP).—Saudi Arabia's pledge to the proposed multi-billion international loan fund for financially pressed nations is likely to be smaller than the \$4 billion sought by major industrial nations, according to Saudi Finance Minister Muhammad Ali Khayal.

Mr. Khayal, who is here to confer with Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and other officials, said in an interview that a \$4-billion allocation is "not realistic." He would give no estimate of the money which his government is likely to make available, but said the decision

will be made within two or three weeks.

The size of the Saudi pledge is crucial to the massive financing plan being worked out under the auspices of the International Monetary Fund. Since sponsors hope for a loan kitty provided half by oil-producing countries and half by industrial states, a Saudi contribution less than \$4 billion would create a total fund far lower than the \$14 billion to \$16 billion which was originally sought.

To Provide Lion's Share
Saudi Arabia, with its very large oil revenues and foreign exchange surplus, is expected to provide the lion's share of the funds provided by oil-producing nations. The money would be made available to the IMF as a loan at prevailing market interest rates.

Late last week, IMF managing director H. Johannes Witteveen reaffirmed an eventual target of \$16.5 billion for the fund to assist nations in financial trouble. But he also set out an initial target of \$8 billion to \$9.5 billion the first year, evidently in reaction to soundings with the Saudis and other nations. Even the initial target might be difficult to reach if the Saudi pledge is less than \$4 billion.

Explaining the Saudi position, Mr. Khayal said, "We have to take into consideration our previous loans to the IMF, our commitments to developing countries and our situation as a developing country ourselves."

Cites Other Contributions
He said Saudi Arabia had provided 45 per cent of the international "oil facility," to finance balance-of-payments problems in 1974 and 1975, for a total contribution of \$2.5 billion. He said Saudi Arabia also participates in "every regional and international agency" set up to assist hard-pressed nations.

The official expressed irritation at extensive public speculation about the potential Saudi contri-

bution to the new IMF fund, interpreting this as a form of "pressure." He asked rhetorically: "Why concentrate on Saudi Arabia? There are many other countries."

Mr. Khayal, who has a part in his country's oil policy deliberations, disagreed with suggestions in a recent CIA study that Saudi oil production might be 19 to 23 million barrels per day by the early 1980s. This level, more than twice the present Saudi production of about 9 million barrels per day, would be necessary to meet world demand in the absence of greatly increased energy conservation even if all other oil-exporting countries were producing at full capacity, according to a CIA study released by the White House in connection with President Carter's energy program.

The Saudi minister said such a production level was "too high" and "not practical." He added that "one of the main factors in our oil policy is conservation of our reserves."

Mr. Khayal praised Mr. Carter's energy plan as "a very good program" and said that "you need it here in the United States." He expressed hope that other industrial nations would adopt similar plans to deal with their energy future.

Share Prices Up In U.K., Setting A 44-Month High

LONDON, May 4 (AP-DJ).—Share prices on the London Stock exchange rose sharply today as the Financial Times industrial index surged 12.0 points to 440.0, its highest closing level since Oct. 10, 1973.

Much of the day's advance was linked to hopes that the government and the Trades Union Congress could agree to a third year of wage restraint beginning Aug. 1. Reports that the national committee of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers had voted for a return to free collective bargaining came too late in the day to have an impact on trading.

IMF Auctions Gold
WASHINGTON, May 4 (Reuters).—The International Monetary Fund auctioned 524,800 ounces of gold at an average price of \$148.02 per ounce today.

Belgian Bank Rate Cut

BRUSSELS, May 4 (AP).—The Belgian National Bank cut its discount rate half a point today to 6.5 per cent.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Anderson, Clayton and Co.			
	1977	1976	
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	275.3	202.2	
Profits	13.2	10.1	
Per Share	0.98	0.77	
Nine Months			
Revenue	687.5	570.3	
Profits	34.9	28.8	
Per Share	2.61	2.23	

International Telephone Telegraph

Telephone Telegraph			
	1977	1976	
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	2,900.0	2,700.0	
Profits	142.1	119.3	
Per Share	1.10	0.96	
White Consolidated Industries			
	1977	1976	
Third Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	338.8	331.6	
Profits	11.0	12.4	
Per Share	0.85	0.98	

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Make Rights Issue

Dunlop plans to raise \$26.2 million by its issue offering of one share for held at a price of 83 pence per share. Britain's largest tire and rubber products capital spending this year to \$72 million, of which \$24 million in Britain. Dunlop says its borrowings are sufficient to meet forecasted but that to keep an appropriate size its equity base and borrowings raise \$26.2 million through the rights issue of 317 million shares. Dunlop also says it has U.K. approval to raise dividends 6.5 per cent, rather than the statutory 5 per cent.

Bid for Irvine

has raised its bid for land-rich \$307.1 million in cash and left open for an even higher price if Irvine elect to gamble on a sharp rise in Mobil stock. The offer moved Mobil in a bidding war that started last out of investors that includes Henry James Allen Jr., the Wall Street Alfred Taubman, a Detroit developer in Irvine Smith, the largest minority in the company, which owns more acres of undeveloped land in sub-Saharan Africa. The investment group's latest \$302.9 million. Mobil's cash offer is \$336.5 million, compared with \$28 million the group that includes Mr. Ford, as submitted an alternative bid of \$280 million, if accepted by 50 per cent of Irvine shareholders, would be a bid for Mobil stock good for one date of sale of the company. The

selling price for the Mobil shares would be determined by the average on the day prior to closing of the sale.


Citroën to Attack Export Market

Citroën will unveil a new "unsophisticated" model in the fall—the French auto company's main weapon for fighting Japanese competition in third markets. Citroën says it intends to build the new car in non-industrialized countries (notably in Southeast Asia) using local labor to manufacture 80 per cent of its components. Major items such as engine, gearbox and possibly chassis will be exported from France. Citroën says it hopes to capture a large part of the auto market in Indonesia, Portugal, Turkey and Vietnam, where it already has one plant and is currently negotiating for the construction of a second. The firm estimates that it can undercut the prices of Japanese auto manufacturers by using local labor and materials to a large extent.

GM to Drop V-8 Engine

The end is in sight for the venerable V-8 engine, more than 75 years old and a high-volume centerpiece of the U.S. auto industry for more than half a century. General Motors has told the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration that the V-8 will most likely be dropped in about five years as the primary power plant for family cars. Just under 70 per cent of all U.S.-made cars are now being built with V-8 engines. About 20 per cent have six-cylinder engines and the remainder have four-cylinder power plants. GM's reason for the V-8's demise is to be able to meet the federal law requiring vast improvements in fuel efficiency for all new cars sold through 1985 and after.

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ORION BANK LIMITED	SECURITY PACIFIC BANK
SOCIETE GENERALE	

28 APRIL 1977

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 4

1977 - Stocks and Div in \$	1977 - Stocks and Div in \$	1977 - Stocks and Div in \$	1977 - Stocks and Div in \$	1977 - Stocks and Div in \$	1977 - Stocks and Div in \$
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ABD Securities Corporation	Alahbi Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)	Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V.	A.E. Ames & Co. Limited
Austrian-Bank N.Y.	Andros Bank A/S	Arab Financial Consultants Company S.A.K.	Arnold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.
Banque Ambrosiana	Banco Commerciale Italiano	Banco del Gottardo	Banco Nacional del Lavoro
Banco Ambrosiano	Banco di Roma	Bank Julius Baer International Limited	Bank für Gemeinwirtschaftliche Aktienbank
Bank Leu International Ltd.	Bank Mees & Hope NV	The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.	Bankers Trust International Limited
Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (S.A.L.I.)	Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.	Banque Francaise du Commerce Extérieur	Banque Generale du Luxembourg
Banque de l'Indochine et de l'Extrême Orient	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg	Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque de Neufilz, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg	Banque Rothschild	Barings Brothers & Co. Limited
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Landesbank Schleswig-Holstein Girozentrale	Lazard Frères & Co. Limited	Lazard Frères & Co.	Lloyds Bank International Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Limited	Merkel, Flück & Co.	Merrill Lynch International & Co.	B. Meyer, Seel, Sohn & Co.
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited	Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited	Morgan Stanley International	Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.
The Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd.	Nippon European Bank S.A.	Nomura Europe N.Y.	Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Österreichische Länderbank	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co.	Orion Bank Limited	Florsheim, Helling & Plessen N.V.
PKM Bank	Privatbanken	Reuschel & Co.	N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Rowe & Pimman, Harst-Brown	Salomon Brothers International Limited	Schweller & Co.	J. Henry Schroeder Wagg & Co. Limited
Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hempel & Co.	Schwabische Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Schwabische Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Stoneman
Singer & Friedländer Limited	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated	Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Strauss, Turnbull & Co.	Svenska Handelsbanken	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Trinkaus & Burkhart	UBS-DR Corporation	Union Bank of Switzerland (Switzerland) Limited	Veritas and Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
J. Vontobel & Co.	M. M. Warburg, Brinkmann, Witz & Co.	S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	Wesdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Westfalentank Aktiengesellschaft	Williams, Glyn & Co.	Wood Gundy Limited	Württembergische Bank

Yamachi International (Europe) Ltd.

1977 - Stocks and Div in \$	1977 - Stocks and Div in \$	1977 - Stocks and Div in \$	1977 - Stocks and Div in \$	1977 - Stocks and Div in \$	1977 - Stocks and Div in \$
High, Low, P/E 100s, High Low, Prev. Close	High, Low, P/E 100s, High Low, Prev. Close	High, Low, P/E 100s, High Low, Prev. Close	High, Low, P/E 100s, High Low, Prev. Close	High, Low, P/E 100s, High Low, Prev. Close	High, Low, P/E 100s, High Low, Prev. Close
37 1/2 ACF Ind 1.00 1.00 96 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2	37 1/2 ACF Ind 1.00 1.00 96 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2	37 1/2 ACF Ind 1.00 1.00 96 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2	37 1/2 ACF Ind 1.00 1.00 96 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2	37 1/2 ACF Ind 1.00 1.00 96 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2	37 1/2 ACF Ind 1.00 1.00 96 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2
37 1/2 ACF Ind 1.00 1.00 96 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2	37 1/2 ACF Ind 1.00 1.00 96 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2	37 1/2 ACF Ind 1.00 1.00 96 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2	37 1/2 ACF Ind 1.00 1.00 96 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2	37 1/2 ACF Ind 1.00 1.00 96 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2	37 1/2 ACF Ind 1.00 1.00 96 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2
37 1/2 ACF Ind 1.00 1.00 96 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2	37 1/2 ACF Ind 1.00 1.00 96 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2	37 1/2 ACF Ind 1.00 1.00 96 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2	37 1/2 ACF Ind 1.00 1.00 96 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2	37 1/2 ACF Ind 1.00 1.00 96 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2	37 1/2 ACF Ind 1.00 1.00 96 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2

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FAST, FREQUENT, DAILY

	S	K	D.M.	FY	L.L.	Gldr.	B.F.cen.	Poinst	Don.Ec.
Amssterdam	2.4460	4.2070	103.97*	40.425*	27.617	-	6.7970*	86.265*	40.28*
Bremen (C)	35.85	67.905	18.205B	7.737	2.850	4.7755	-	4.265	6.9079
Frankfurt	3.35	4.0415	-	47.48*	1.860X	96.32*	6.355*	93.28*	38.20*
London (C)	1.7190S	-	4.0445	5.6095	1554.25	4.19675	81.8K	4.3325	10.3055
Hull	80.50	1525.65	570.97	24.61	29.50	369.50	54.1	361.18	147.82
Paris	4.890	8.5130	120.20	-	5.5945S	203.400	12.7515	101.25	82.75*
Zurich	2.5311	4.2259	107.25*	50.91*	0.35395S	103.105*	1.0052*	-	41.995*

* See following column values.
 Israeli Sh. 8.42; Peseta: 68.33; Schilling: 16.715; Sw. Krona: 4.2225; Yen: 276.73;
 Norw. kron.: 5.5755; Fin. mark: 0.0739; Belgian financial franc: 36.8; Hong Kong \$: 4.65; Singapore \$: 2.46205; Canadian \$: 0.85475.

American Airlines

(The Norwegian Mortgage Association for Industry and Trade)
Oslo

DM 50,000,000
7¼% Bonds due 1987

issue price: 100%*

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK	DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK
GIROZENTRALE	
NETHERLAND N.V.	GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN Aktiengesellschaft
	HAMBROS BANK LIMITED
BTBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE	UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES)

ALAHU BANK OF KUWAIT (K.S.C.)
A.E. AMES & CO.
Limited
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
ANDRESEN BANK A/S
ARAB FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS COMPANY S.A.K.
ASIAC - ASIAN INTERNATIONAL
ACCEPTANCES & CAPITAL Limited
BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA
BANCA DEL GOTTARDO
BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO
BANCO DI ROMA
BANK JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL
Limited
BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL
Limited
BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT
Aktiengesellschaft
BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENBERG
(Overseas) Limited
BANK MEES & HOPE NV
BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE
D'INVESTISSEMENT (S.A.I.I.)
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S. A.
BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG
Société Anonyme
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SEUZ
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
BANQUE DE NEUFELICE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET
BANQUE NORDEUROPE S. A.
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES FAY-SAS
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. LUXEMBOURG
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE
BAYERISCHE HANDELS- UND
WECHSEL-BANK
BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIRONZENTRALE
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.
BERLIN BANK
BERGHEIM BANK
Aktiengesellschaft
BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK
CAISSE DES DEPOTS ET CONSIGNATIONS
CHASE MANHATTAN
Limited
CHAMARCA BANK OF KREDITKASSE
CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP
COMMERZBANK
Aktiengesellschaft
CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
CREDIT LYONNAIS
CREDITO ITALIANO (UNDERWRITERS) S.A.
CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD
Limited
DAWA EUROPE N.V.
RICHARD DAUS & CO.
Bankiers
DEN DANSKE BANK
afl 1871 Aktieselskab
DEUTSCHE BANK
Aktiengesellschaft
DEUTSCHE GIRONZENTRALE
- DEUTSCHE KOMMUNAL-BANK -
DG BANK
DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK
DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION
Limited
DRESDNER BANK
Aktiengesellschaft
FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE)
Limited
GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.
GROUPEMENT DES BANQUIERS
PRIVES GENEVOIS
HANDELSBANK
- GIRONZENTRALE -
HESSISCHE LANDESBANK
- GIRONZENTRALE -
HILL, SAMPUEL & CO.
Limited
E. F. HUTTON & CO. N.Y.
KANSALLIS-OSAKE-PANKKI
KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL
Limited
KJØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK
KLEINWITZ, BENSON
Limited
KREDITBANK N.V.
KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL
KUWAIT FINANCIAL CENTRE (S.A.K.)
LAZARD BROTHERS & CO.
Limited
LAZARD FRERES ET CIE
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER
Limited
MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO.
B. METZLER SEEL SOHN & CO.
MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL
THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO. (EUROPE) LTD.
NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK
GIRONZENTRALE
NORDFINANZ-BANK ZÜRICH
NORDIC BANK
Limited
SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.
ORION BANK
Limited
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.Y.
PKSBANKEN
POSTPANKKI
PRIVATBANKEN AKTIESELSKAB
ROTHSCHILD BANK AG
N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS
Limited
SALOMON BROTHERS INTERNATIONAL
Limited
J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO.
Limited
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
SMITH BARNEY HARRIS UPHAM & CO.
Incorporated
SOCIETE GENERALE
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.
SPARBANKERNAS BANK
SUMITOMO FINANCE INTERNATIONAL
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS)
Limited
TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT
UNION BANK OF FINLAND LTD.
UNION BANK OF NORWAY LTD.
UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANCAISES
- U.B.A.F.
VEREINS- UND WESTBANK
Aktiengesellschaft
J. VONTobel & CO.
M. M. WARBURG-BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO.
S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.
WESTFALENBANK
Aktiengesellschaft
WOOD GUNDY LIMITED
YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE)
Limited

